INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO 36-- BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 11 1929 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
16 Feb.	Moree *		10,953
23 ,,	Razmak		10,602
7 Mar.	Mooltan x		20,847
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 ,,	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 ,,	Rajputana		16,568
30 ,,	Maloja x		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi		16,656
13 ,,	Rampura		10,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 ,,	Nadara *		15,083
4 May	Viceroy of India		18,000
11 ,,	Mantua *		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x		16,07
1 Jun	Macedonia		17,00
8	Moree		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi		16,619
6 July	Rajputana		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja		20,837
27 ,,	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£80
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumra *	8427
11th Apr.	Domala *	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22917.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
15th Feb.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20th ,,	TamatsuMaru*	Straits and Japan,
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
11th Feb.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
13th ,,	Barpeta ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th ,,	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.
15th ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
16th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

NYK
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 ,,
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 ,,
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 ,,	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 ,,
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000		3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10 00	2 Feb.	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 ,,
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 ,,	7 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A Sure Cure
for
Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
The Atank Nigrah Pills
For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

INSURANCE

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.
DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.
For Full Particulars Apply to:—
AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.
JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000
BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.
Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

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SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—GRADUATES and UNDER GRADUATES for propaganda, Social Service and business organisation. Apply Box No. 2247, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".

31775.

WANTED—for the Government School of Arts and Crafts Lucknow, an ART MASTER for the Fine arts class on 110-3-140. Should have thorough knowledge of painting from Still life, life and landscape in oil and water colours. Also teaching experience in a recognized art School. Apply to PRINCIPAL by the 15th Feb. 1929.

A 31733

WANTED—A HINDU MATRICULATED CLERK; experienced in Cloth market line. Apply personally to DAMODAR HARIDAS & CO., Mulji Jetha Market.

A R1453

WANTED—AGENCIES for Kathiawad. Address particulars to J. L. ROYSAMPAT AND CO., PORBANDAR (Kathiawad). or Head Office 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A R1450

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a HEAD JOBBER, who can both erect Spinning Machinary from Blow Room to Bundling Press including Waste-Plant and direct spinning of counts from one to thirty and upwards. Applicants should state their caste, age qualifications and salary expected and submit copies of testimonial and certificates, if any Apply Box No. 2239 Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31744

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.
Best arrangements. Home comforts.
Family suits available.
Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.
Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—Three SUNBEAM cars, lately used by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson; late 1923 models, (a) Six cylinder seven seater landaulette 24/60 H. P. F. W. B. Rs. 5000/ (b) Four cylinder seven seater landaulette 16/40 H P. Rs. 3,000 (c) Four cylinder touring model 16/40 H. P. Rs. 2,500/. Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency, P.W.D., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. A. 31751

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Heavy duty and reinforced Dunlop Tyres. Fresh stocks all sizes good and guaranteed condition 50 per cent. off catalogue prices. Apply TRIANGULAR MOTOR WORKS, Sassoon Dock Road, Colaba, Bombay.

T R1454

WANTED.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTLEMEN to earn money and attain success and happiness through the correct knowledge of themself. Write using 3 As. stamps and enclosing British Postal Order for one shilling and six pence only just to cover the cost and the book which will unfold the mysterious Divine Power will be sent to you free post paid by return of post. In justice to yourself, in fairness to the welfare of you and yours, get the booklet. Money back if not entirely satisfied. SACHDEV FRERES, Marseille (France).

T 31779.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to **Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31573

SWADESHI MANUFACTURERS will do well by sending sample prices and particulars to the SWADESHI PRACHARAK CO., 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, whose organisation will increase the sales of Swadeshi goods.

T R1450A

IMPORTANT FRENCH FACTORY of Indian Gold and Silver Threads seeks after a reliable firm of Commission competent in this trade. Apply Box. No. 2234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

T 31704

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these column or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.

Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.

Applications should be addressed to

THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C/o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT.

31601

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Cotton Trade will be held at 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 11th February, 1929, in the Board Room, Taj Building, to consider what steps should be taken to restore normal conditions in the Cotton Depot and to facilitate the movement of cotton.

By Order of the Board,
SECRETARY.

Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 9th February, 1929.

31770

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

GOODS SHED AT KATNI MURWARA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steel work for the above shed.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification, and drawings on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Goods Shed at Katni Murwara." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Tuesday, the 26th March, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 6th February, 1929.

31760

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of 30 tons TIN INGOTS 99.3 per cent purity. Supplies will be subject to test and no trace of lead must be found.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

31st January, 1929.

31727

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN PUMPING PLANT REQUIRED FOR WATER SUPPLY AT DHOND.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above material.,

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions and drawing on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of electrically driven pumping plant for water supply at Dhond". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

31st January, 1929.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

31726

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DECCAN COLLEGE, POONA.

WANTED a temporary Part-time Lecturer in French for two terms from 20th June 1929 to 10th March 1930. The selected candidate will be required to work for about seven hours a week with the First year, Inter and B.A. Classes. Candidates of either sex will be considered for the appointment. The salary offered is Rs. 700 per term of about four months' duration. Candidates should apply to the Principal before 18th February, 1929, stating date of birth, caste, place of education, academic qualifications, and previous teaching experience, with copies of testimonials.

H. G. RAWLINSON,
Principal.

8th February, 1929.

31772

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, who were asked to attend the first floor Sessions Court on MONDAY, the 11th February, 1929, at 11 A.M. should attend at 3 P.M. that day, instead of at 11 A.M.

REGINALD SPENCE.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 8th February 1929.

31767.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON 11th February, 1929, the office of Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—"Textile Mills," "Spring Mills," "Dye Works" and Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd. will be Transferred to NEVILLE HOUSE, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. All Communications therefore should be Addressed at THIS ADDRESS.

61731

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 389 of 1927.

MEHERBAI JEHANGIR BAMBOAT and others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
FIDAHUSSEIN MULLA MAHOMEDALLY ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit, dated the 13th day of February, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House either in one lot or two lots on MONDAY, the 11th day of March, 1929, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village of Newpada, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, bearing City Survey No. 39, according to the Sanad, dated the twenty-eight day of May, 1913, and containing by admeasurement 931 square yards according to the said Sanad and 962 13 square yards according to the Deed of Conveyance, dated 5th December, 1912, and bearing Municipal No. 25, and bounded on the East by the property of Kakamiya Shaikally, on or towards the West by the property of Kazi Mulla Ahmed, on or towards the North by Public Road and on or towards the South by vacant Government land and the Railways of B. B. and C. I. Railway and which said premises were formerly in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Mortgagors and the same are at present in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the 2nd Plaintiff as the Receiver.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village of Newpada, Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban, bearing City Survey Nos. 48 and 49, bearing Municipal Nos. 12, 12A and 15A and containing by admeasurement 357 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the West by Road, on or towards the North by Road and on or towards the South by B. B. and C. I Railway, and the same are at present in the possession of the tenants of the 2nd Plaintiff as the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. JHAVERY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1929.

(Sd.) H. E. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31773

LEGAL NOTICES.

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.
Suit No. 20530 of 1928.

Messrs. BUTTERWORTH & CO. (INDIA), LTD., a corporate body having its Registered Place of business at No. 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

versus

(1) Dr. A. M. BHOSLE, (2) S. M. BHOSLE, both of "The Deccan Drug and Chemical Stores", 271, Main Street, Poona.

Next date of hearing, 27th February, 1929. Before the Registrar, for Rs. 220.

By Order,
H. S. MORE,
Deputy Registrar.

Court of Small Causes,
Calcutta,
The 6th February, 1929.

31769

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ramjanally and others, the proving Executors of the last will and testament and codicil thereto of Ramzan Gulamhoosein, the deceased Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor and pursuant to the Power of Sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of July 1922 and made between Hashim Haji Musa of the one part and Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part and Further Charge bearing date the 14th day of November 1922 and made between the said Hashim Haji Musa of the one part and the said Ramzan Gulamhoosein of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 14th day of February 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece on parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate lying and being at Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 318, New No. A1|4033 and New Survey No. 1B|20 and Cadastral City Survey No. 913 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under G Ward Nos. 4973 (1), 4973 (2), 4973 (3)| and Street Nos. 301, 301A, 301B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Executors of the deceased Mortgagee, at their office at Jahangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Grand Opening Performance

FRIDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY

MADAN THEATRES, LTD., PRESENT:—

For the first time in India CARL LAEMLE'S First 100% All Talking Photoplay

THE MELODY OF LOVE

Direct from its Triumphant Broadway Run:

Re-creating Screen Stars—Stage Stars—Opera Stars—Famous Orchestras—Master Musicians—Through the Miracle of the Day.

VITAPHONE AND MOVIETONE

You See and Hear Them—

TALK! SING! and PLAY!

Like Human beings in the Flesh!

THE MELODY OF LOVE

Every Character speaks from beginning to end in this Colossal Epic of Love and War!

Booking at the Theatre.

Reserved Stalls and Dress Circle Rs. 3-6, Unreserved Rs. 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

HAROLD LLOYD

In His Latest Comedy Triumph:

SPEEDY

A PARAMOUNT RELEASE IN 8-REELS.

ANOTHER SMILE-STONE IN HAROLD LLOYD'S CAREER!

A Rollicking Punster—a Frolicking Funster—You'll laugh till you ache at this Comical Youngster—

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

Present at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

8-15 and 10 P.M.

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FEATURING

LILIAN HALL-DAVIS

AND

NIGEL BARRIE

It is the genuinely beautiful and appealing performance of Lilian Hall-Davis that makes this picture so powerful, so true to life, so full of pictorial crispness and beauty

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DAILY at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
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SECOND and the LAST WEEK
10 Gorgeous Reels.

"THE

MYSTERY PILOT"

Your pulse will pound—
Your eyes will pop—
You'll thrill as you never thrilled before!
Speed! Action! Suspense! Sensations!

Also Showing

JIMMY AUBREY

in 2 Reels Comedy.

"FORWARD MARCH".

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D. COM. M.C. & L.C.C.

The Highest in India as usual.

In 'D.COM.M.C.' the Diploma passes were thirty per cent more than all Indian Institutions put together.

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Our complete results with Higher Diplomas in which we monopolise appear in next Advertisement which will prove that DAVAR'S COLLEGE is to this day the only Private College of Commerce of its class in India.

Prospectus on application.

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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. (S. T.) AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN ALL THAT UNDIVIDED EQUAL HALF SHARE IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nanabhoy Talakchand (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 11th February 1929, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the Mortgagees the National Bank of India, Ltd. in all that undivided moiety or equal half share in the property described below. (The other undivided moiety or equal half-share belongs to the estate of Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha deceased).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Foras tenure land (now redeemed) with structure (if any) thereon situate at Parel, Bombay formerly stated to contain 15645 square yards but according to Cadastral Survey Register 15600·72 square yards or thereabouts (Lower Parel Division) and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 3509 (1) and Street No. 973 and bounded on or about the East partly by the B. B. & C. I. Railway and partly by land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1367, on or about the South by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1366, on or about the West by Tulsi Pipe Line and on or about the North by land bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1367, 1368 and 1370.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO., Publishers, Madras.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Feb. 9.
March	19.86 plus .07
May	19.97 plus .07
July	19.64 plus .07
October	19.59 plus .07
December	19.52 plus .07
Middling Spot	20.10 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Feb. 9.
March	19.24 plus .04
May	19.35 plus .05
Middling Spot	19.00 plus 07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Feb. 9. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Feb. 9.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—	
Shipment Sellers Feb.-Mar.	£9-0-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—	
Shipment Nominal Feb.-Mar.	£18-15-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—	
Shipment Sellers Feb.-Mar.	£18-17-6.

LINSEED.

	London, Feb. 9.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—	
Shipment Nominal Feb.-Mar.	£19-2-6.
Shipment Quoted Apl.-May	£18-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. Ton:—	
Shipment Hull Sellers Feb.-Mar.	£15-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—	
Shipment Nominal Feb.-Mar.	£19-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

	London, Feb. 9.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—	
Delivery Sellers Feb.-Apl.	28|9.
Delivery Sellers May-Aug.	29|1-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 18-3|8.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 9.	
Scinde, Fully Good	7.10	Unchanged.
Scinde, Fine	7.35	„
Scinde, Superfine	7.60	„
Bengal, Good	6.85	„
Bengal, Fully Good	7.10	„
Bengal, Fine	7.35	„
Oomra, Good	7.45	„
Oomra, Fully Good	7.75	„
Oomra, Fine	8.05	„
Broach, Fully Good	8.55	„
Broach, Fine	8.80	„
Broach, Superfine	9.05	„

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 9. Opening.	Closing.
February		10.06 plus .03
March	10.15	10.15 plus .02
April		10.18 plus .02
May	10.25	10.26 plus .03
June		10.25 plus .02
July	10.29	10.30 plus .03
August		10.25 plus .01
September		10.23 plus .03
October	10.18	10.20 plus .04
November		10.19 plus .04
December		10.19 plus .04
January	10.17	10.18 plus .04
February		10.18 plus .04
Middling Spot		10.36 plus .02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Feb. 9. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 9.	
February	17.26	—.07
March	17.45	—.07
April	17.47	—.07
May	17.73	—.05
June	17.73	—.05
July	17.96	—.04
August	17.97	—.04
September	17.95	—.04
October	18.01	—.04
November	18.06	—.02
December	18.05	—.04
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	17.97	—.05

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Feb. 9
Silver:—Absence of Business.	
Spot	25-7|8
Forward	25-15|16

UNANI MEDICINES IN PATIALA

TIBBIA COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY

The third anniversary of the Bhupindra Tibbia College, Patiala, was celebrated on 3rd instant. The Hon. Mir Maqbul Mahmood, B.A., LL.B., B. Litt., Oxon, M.L.C. (Punjab), officiating Foreign Minister, Patiala, presided. The place of meeting was tastefully decorated. The exhibition of models, Unani medicines, books, etc., etc., which was an important part of the programme lent peculiar interest to the occasion. The Gazetted Officers of the State and the gentry of Patiala attended this function in large number. The President was received at the gate by Lt.-Col. C. W. Bowles, M.B.E., President, Reception Committee, and the members, the Mohtamim and the College Staff and taken to the dais covered by a grand shamiana. The proceedings started with an opening speech by the President, Reception Committee, after which the Mohtamim of the Institution, Hakim Dilbar Hassan Khan Bhatti, read the address on behalf of the Principal, Staff and students of the College. This finished, the Hon'ble Mir Maqbul Mahmud rose to deliver his presidential speech in which he expressed his satisfaction with the work of the College and announced amidst loud applause the generous resolution of His Highness' Government for opening Unani Dispensaries at important centres in the State to be conducted by Hakims, preferably the alumni of the Bhupindra Tibbia College, and also the formation of a board consisting of Hakims and Vaidyas to advise His Highness' Government on medical relief work in the State. The President then distributed sanads and prizes to successful students. The College is specially grateful to His Highness for the sanction to the award of two gold medals, which were bestowed on two successful students for proficiency as Haziq-ul-Hukma and Tabib-Akmal. The President then took leave and the chair was taken by Dr. W. G. Wince, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P., (London), Director, Medical Services, Patiala. The Mohtamim of the Institution then read the 3rd Annual Report of the College. Speeches were delivred by the students in 7 different languages.

RECRUITMENT FOR ASSAM PLANTATIONS

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

A deputation from the Assam Labour Association waited upon Sir Mahomed Usman, Home Member, to place their views before the Government on legislation which Government of India propose to introduce for recruitment of labour to Assam tea districts.—A. P.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Feb. 9.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-7|8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	5-7|32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-1|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1|4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Feb. 9.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-3|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12-12-1|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	31.00
T.T. Milan on London	92.76
T.T. Berne on London	25.24
T.T. Paris on London	124.32
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Feb. 9.
Demand Bills	485.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1|2 lb. Cargoes; Shipment Sellers February 44|3.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes:— Shipment Sellers Feb.-Mar. 44|-.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:— Afloat Sellers 47|4-1|2.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:— No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:— July-Sept., per cwt., 12|4-1|2. Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12|6.

C. & F. Bombay:— July-Sept., per cwt., 12|5-3|4.

C. & F. Karachi:— July-Sept., per cwt., 12|6-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 9.

Smoked Sheets, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot, Sellers 1|1-1|8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 9.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 84-4-11-1|2

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

TALKING FILMS AT THE EXCELSIOR

The coming week will mark a transition period in the theatres in the Madan group. Mr. Edgar Warwick's "Peep Show" will give its two final performances on Saturday and Sunday at the Excelsior Theatre, which will then be closed for final arrangements in connection with the installation of talking pictures, of which the first programme will be screened on Friday night. "Melody of Love," Carl Laemmel's first hundred per cent. talking picture has been selected for the opening week. It is an epic of love and war, and songs all soldiers will remember and the roar of battle are spectacular additions to the ordinary dialogue. Harold Lloyd's "Speedy" has proved so successful during the past week at the Empire that it has been decided to continue it for another week. The famous goggled star is seen at brightest and best in this film, and it is well worth a visit.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

There will be a varied programme at the Royal Opera House during the coming week. The Boxing tournament on Tuesday, with two championship contests and the appearance of Seaman Hall as the principal attractions, is likely to bring along the biggest collection of fight fans seen in Bombay for a good many years. The film of the week will be "The Cupid Express," a screamingly funny comedy dealing with the matrimonial adventures of two men and two women and the successful efforts of a newspaper editor to bring off a sensational scoop. Lilian Hall-Davis wearing in some of the scenes the most daring of costumes, plays the lead and is ably supported by Nigel Barrie, Willy Fritsch and Osai Oswalda. The Pathe Gazette and a Real Charleston film are included in the programme.

EMPRESS CINEMA.

Many people in the present generation will recall Lewis Waller's dashing display as the expert swordsman disguised as a hunchback in the play. "The Duke's Motto", when it was presented in London. This play was based upon Paul Feval's most famous romance, "Le Bossu," (the hunchback) of which a film version will be screened at the Empress Cinema during the coming week under the title of "The Hunchback's Revenge." Although it is a period play, it is the story that really matters, and the elements of its appeal belong to any age and are universal. The film is loaded with action and a dramatic intrigue, and is beautifully staged and dressed. The two chief feminine roles are played by Claude France and Nilda Duplessy, both noted French beauties and actresses of distinction.

EDWARD CINEMA.

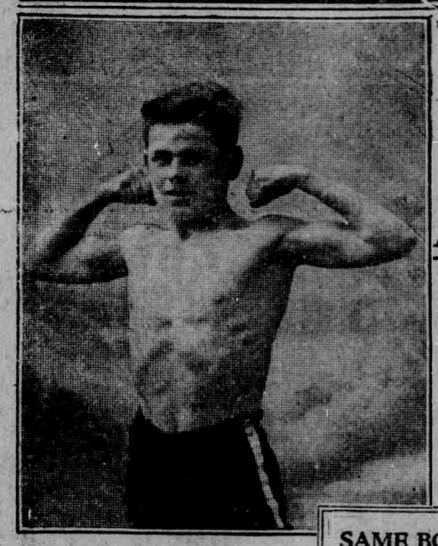
Florence Vidor, more appealing than ever, starts this week at the Edward Cinema in "The Girl of Gold," a story drama of unusual situations, elaborately staged. The story concerns the pampered daughter of a California millionaire who unsuccessfully tries to enter New York Society. She then assumes another name and falls in love with a man who had previously agreed to marry the Girl of Gold for a money consideration, before he had seen her. The complications that ensue make a highly dramatic screen story, in which one of the most attractive sequences deals with a society dance in a gold mine. A two-reel Larry Semon comic will be included in the programme.

GLOBE CINEMA.

This week's attraction at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, is the second and the final instalment, ten thrilling reels of the new Rayart serial "The Mystery Pilot" which had a tremendous rush last week. It is an ingenious and interesting story, intelligently handled and logically developed from its rushing start to its smashing climax. It has the fearless group of stars who develop the play from its thrilling beginning to its thrice-thrilling climax. Aside from the fact that you are going to enjoy every moment of it, it will do your inhibitions—whatever they may be—a world of good.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

The big opportunity that Cine-fans have been waiting for presents itself to-night and this week. "Deberau," the famous stage play, which has created a sensation in Paris and New York, has now been pictured by David Belasco, and it comes with the title of "The Lover of Camille" at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. The role of Deberau is given to Monte Blue, while opposite him plays Marie Prevost as the heartless Lady of the Camillians, whom love matters not! In Camille, Deberau finds the lady of his dreams, but finds her only to lose her. The girl who has gone through life breaking the idol of Paris. With "The Lover of Camille" are screened further two parts—parts three and four—of the powerful serial "Tarzan the Mighty."



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL. TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months: weight 6½ lbs. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months: weight, 31½ lbs. AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL THE FOOD OF LIFE

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(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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THE

CONGRESS ALBUM

Published under the distinguished patronage of Dr. M. A. Ansari, President, Indian National Congress, Madras 1927, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Palaces, Forts, Buildings, etc., depicting the Ancient Glories of India, with numerous colour Pictures, covering a range of 400 illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India" hoisting the "National Flag" and diffusing enlightenment.

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The Indian Album Publishing Co.,
137, Broadway, - - - - MADRAS.

OUR C. P LETTER

—:o:—

NO ROOM FOR ROYAL COMMISSION

LULL IN MINISTRY MAKING

WHERE WILL SIMON SIT?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Feb. 6.

The local Government is keenly feeling the sting of the boycott by the Central Provinces Legislative Council and the public of the province. Where will the Simon troupe hold its show is the question that is atpresent discussed in the political circles here. Will the Hon'ble the President of the local Legislature lend the Council Chamber for its sittings. Consistent with the resolution not to appoint a committee to cooperate with the Simon Commission, it is felt that the President may find himself unable to lend the Council Chamber for the sittings of the Commission. It is reported that the local Government may engage the University Convocation Hall for the purpose. But it is very doubtful whether they would be able to do so as the University examinations commence from the 11th March, 1929. The bureaucracy seems to be in a fix as to the location of the Commission and it is just possible that they might engage the Chaterton Hall for the purpose. His Excellency the Governor of the Province must have discussed the whole situation with the Hon'ble Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis, the President of the Council on Wednesday at aninterview.

His Excellency the Governor is leaving Nagpur on Saturday, the 9th February, 1929 for Delhi, probably to discuss the situation with His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency returns to Nagpur on Monday, the 18th well in advance of the commencement of the Budget session of the Central Provinces Legislative Council, which meets on 26th February, 1929.

WHO WILL BE MINISTERS?

There seems to be a lull in the political circles here as regards the formation of a Ministry in the forthcoming session of the C. P. Legislative Council. It seems that the Councillors are planning the whole scheme. It is probable that Mr. E. Raghavendra, ex-Minister, might not seek his re-entry in the Ministerial Cabinet, knowing full well that at least a number of councillors are not in his favour. He might therefore try for one of his colleagues from the Hindi district to ascend the Ministerial gaddi. The other Minister would probably be from Berar. The whole situation is, however, absolutely uncertain.

In the mean time brisk preparations are being made to make the boycott of the Simon Commission a grand success in these provinces. A handful of Mahomedans met at Jubbulpore and they have decided to present their case to the Simon Commission. It is a foregone conclusion that they they would cut a very sorry figure.

CROPS DAMAGED.

The intense cold wave that swept over the Central Provinces and Berar has damaged the standing crop in the Province to a considerable extent and the agriculturists who have already been hit hard by the rust epidemic last year and who were looking forward to this year's crop to fill their empty coffers after paying off the debts, have been sorely disillusioned; so much so that they are now even thinking of borrowing money to buy grain for the season.

The final forecast of the sugarcane crop of the Central Provinces and Berar for the season 1928-29 states that the total area planted with sugarcane in the C.P. and Berar is only slightly different from the actual area of last year, but exceeds the quenquennial and decennial averages by 8 and [illegible] per cent., respectively. For the Province as a whole the estimate is 11[illegible] per cent. of the normal.

COTTON MARKET SITUATION.

Mr. N. V. Sathaye, Subordinate Judge, Nagpur has granted a temporary injunction in a suit filed by a cotton buyer of Nagpur against the Nagpur Municipality restraining it from enforcing the new Cotton Market rules. The learned judge held that without the previous sanction of the local Government, the Municipality could not enforce the new rules. Correspondence both for and against the new rules is appearing in the local Press and the poor cotton sellers are unnecessarily put to a great deal of trouble owing to the dispute between the Nagpur Municipality and the buyers and cotton brokers. A public meeting held under the presidency of Dr. N. B. Khare, passed a resolution calling upon the office bearers and some members of the Nagpur Municipality to resign as they had lost public confidence.

SCOUTS AND PATRIOTISM

—:o:—

CHIEF SCOUT'S MESSAGE

In his message to the Boy Scouts, His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, who has been recently appointed Provincial Chief Scout for Bombay, says:—

The Boy Scout movement seems to me to be one of the most wonderful things that has happened within living memory. It is remarkable on account of its appeal to boys of all countries, on account of its very rapid growth, and, unlike so many other movements, in the fact that no one is opposed to it, but on the contrary almost every one seems to be anxious to help it forward. The secret of the success of the Boy Scout movement seems to lie in the fac tthat it encourages the development of so many of the qualities of a good citizen. Above all, it teaches the value of team work and of endeavour for the good of the team rather than that of any member of it, and so helps to develop the true spirit of patriotism. It is hardly possible to be a Scout without being an optimist, and by this I mean not merely one who is prepared to take the rough with the smooth, though this is a great virtue, but one who is prepared to take the rough discipline of life and at the same time to pave the way for the smooth.

HOW TEETH CAUSE DISEASE

—:o:—

A DOCTOR'S ADVICE

How an untreated toothache may degenerate into all sorts of neuralgic pains and serious disturbances of the nose, throat, nerves and eyes is explained by Dr. George H. Wright in Hygeia.

Pain in the teeth is a warning that a function of a nerve has been disturbed. Neuralgia may arise from a number of sources and many times it requires the combined skill of dentists and physicians to determine the cause. Unerupted wisdom teeth may cause pain in a perfectly sound ear. Sometimes such unerupted teeth cause an irritation that gives rise to emotional stress, melancholy or hysteria.

The eyes are distinctly susceptible to disease conditions in the teeth. Abscesses in the teeth may diffuse poisons through the lymphatic and blood circulation that will seriously injure the eyes. The eye specialist is alert to the importance of toxic products outside the eyes and is ready to co-operate with the family doctor and dentist to the advantage of the Patient. To the end a complete physical examination and an x-ray examination of the teeth are the best protection.

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Makardhwaj

a Remedy that in Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is

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Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:

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(Purna Chandrodaya)

RUPEES TEN PER TOLA

SUVARNA MISHRIT

Makardhwaj Guti

Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwaj)

(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)

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Special Facilities to Orthodox Hindus

CONTEMPLATING

CONTINENTAL TOUR

A special steamer will sail for Europe from Bombay about the end of May, 1929, returning back to India after three months. Catering by orthodox and high class Brahmans throughout the tour.

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ALL sore, itching and inflamed conditions of the skin can be quickly soothed and healed by gentle applications of Zam-Buk. Eczema, psoriasis, prickly heat, ringworm, and other distressing skin complaints that defy all other treatment soon yield to Zam-Buk. It is the proved conqueror of obstinate disease.

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Zam-Buk is guaranteed FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS and mineral drugs. Unlike coarse ointments, Zam-Buk cannot clog up the pores or corrode the skin.

CHRONIC ULCERS.

"I suffered with running ulcers on both legs. Whilst my case was in doctors hands there was no improvement. After the first applications of Zam-Buk I felt its soothing influence. Zam-Buk drew all corruption out of the deep ulcers and grew new healthy skin." Mr. W. Raju, San Thome, Madras, India.

FIERY ECZEMA.

"My hands and arms were one solid mass of eczema. For over fourteen months I endured the terrible fiery torment. Of all the treatments I tried Zam-Buk alone proved wonderfully soothing and healing and quickly ended the disease." Mrs. E. Stacy Folly Lane, St. Albans, Eng.

PRICKLY HEAT.

"I had a severe attack of prickly heat and it was impossible to keep my hands off the burning patches. The soothing and healing influence of Zam-Buk was amazing. All trace of eruption was soon gone." Mrs. E. Cook, Kennedy Terrace, Brisbane, Aust.

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Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One a box or Rs. 2-4 family size. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras; Shaham & Co., Karachi, etc. I.Z. 114

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani's lecture on "The Present Political Situation" in Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to preside.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani's lecture on "The Growth of Public Life in India". Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, 6-15 p.m.

ST. TERESA'S HIGH SCHOOL.

A gathering of sympathisers and students of the above School will be held at Royal Opera House to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. to congratulate the Rev. D. Remedios on his Silver Jubilee as Principal. The Most Rev. Dr. J. B. Lima, S. J. Archbishop of Bombay will preside.

PUNJAB ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

A general meeting of the Punjab Association, Bombay, will be held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, on Thursday, the 14th February, 1929, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). All the members are requested to attend in time.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Prof. S. V. Phadnis, Head Master, Ram Mohan High School, seeks election to the Senate under the reformed constitution of the University of Bombay from the Head Masters' Constituency, Bombay Division (Konkan Group)

SAKINABAI DISPENSARY.

At Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary, the total attendance for the month of January was 5590 out of which 682 were males, 2457 were females and 2451 were children.

PROF. NAIK'S CANDIDATURE TO UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

Prof. D. B. Naik, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., of Wilson College, Bombay, is standing as a candidate for a Fellowship from the Registered Graduates at the ensuing University Election.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, on Wednesday, the 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) (1) To consider the report of the Hilton-Young Commission on East Africa. (2) To consider a letter from Mr. Gilder re. the Temperence Conference to be held in Bombay and another from the President of the Poona Municipality re: the use of the Vishram Wada for locating their Museum. (3) To consider a letter from Mr. S. G. Warty, re: the solution of Hindu-Moslem Problem. (4) And to consider such other business as may be placed before the meeting.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani will deliver a lecture on "The Present Political Situation" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside. The lecture is open to the public and front seats will be reserved for ladies.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON "GROWTH OF PUBLIC LIFE IN INDIA."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Moslem Students' Union and the Young Men's Parsee Association, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, M.L.C., will deliver a public lecture on "The Growth of Public Life in India" in the Hall of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chaupaty, on Tuesday, the 12th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will preside.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records.
11-30 a.m. India Gramophone Records.
12 noon Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.
A South Indian Concert:—7 p.m. "Jalpesan,"—Vocal Music.
7-25 p.m. M. Thangavelu Pillai, Harmonium Solo.
7-35 p.m. B. Kannuswami—Vocal Music.
8 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and other Market prices. Stock Exchange prices.
9 p.m.. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-20 p.m. "Notes of the Week" (A Commentary on This and That).
9-30 p.m. A Concert by C. P. Bramble (Tenor) and The Station Ensemble. Ensemble: March "Marche Militaire No. 1" Schubert. A Gaelic Dream Song, Foulds' Suite American Indian Songs, Cadman, C. P. Bramble; Three Songs from "Nonsense Songs" by Marchant and Hugh Chesteman. (a) There's Hundreds of Things I mean to do. (b) Yesterday. (c) The Traction Engine. Ensemble: Impression "Faun and Nymph", Konigsberger. Chanson Indoue (Sadko), Rimsky-Korsakow. From "Triakontameron", Godowsky. (a) Alt Wien, (b) Sylean Tyrol. C. P. Bramble: (a) Music when Soft Voices die, Maurice Besly. (b) Bend Low Thine Ear, Maurice Besly. (c) Time, You Old Gypsy Man, Maurice Besly. Ensemble: Character Sketch "Punch's Holiday" Hugo Flamm. Valse "Stories from the Vienna Woods," Strauss.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C.I.E., at Cavel, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the months of December, 1928 and January 1929 in all 4326 patients were attended at these centres and the Hospital. Out of these were 2572 women, 1059 children and 695 infants. 40 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 69.7. The total number of deliveries during the year since April 1928 was 178. 31 expectant mothers were under observation.

ANNUAL Y.M.C.A. INTER-COLLEGIATE ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Under the auspices of the Students' Y. M. C. A. the annual Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest will be held on Wednesday, the 13th instant at 5-30 p.m., in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, Fort. Students of all the University Colleges of Bombay are eligible to compete. Four gold and silver medals will be awarded to the best four speakers, including one special medal for the best lady-speaker. Three subjects will be announced for the contest on the previous day, the 12th instant, on the notice-boards of the different Colleges as well as on the notice-board of the Students' Y.M.C.A. Seven minutes will be allowed to each speaker and each competitor can choose anyone of the three subjects announced for the contest. Applications from the intending competitors, together with an admission fee of eight annas will have to be forwarded to the Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Students' Branch, Lamington Road, Bombay 4, so as to reach him not later than 5 p.m., on Monday, the 11th instant. The following will constitute the Board of Judges:—

Mr. W. H. Neilson, M.A., O.B.E., (Chairman, Bombay Port Trust); Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Miss Mithan Tata, Bar-at-Law; Doctor G. V. Deshmukh, President, Municipal Corporation; Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Bar-at-Law.

VALLATHOL RECEPTION.

The Vallathol Reception Committee regret the inconvenience caused to the numerous Keraliyas and others, as the presentation of address arranged for Sunday evening did not take place. The Poet refused to receive the address the whole City wears a dequieting appearance.

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K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

—:o:—

ESSAY FOR SAROSH K. R. CAMA PRIZE OF RS. 500

The Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute invites an Essay from Avestan scholars for the above prize of Rs. 500 containing "A lucid and thoroughy intelligible translation in English of the following Yashts, in due accordance with Grammar and Philology, with notes and comments wherever necessary:—

(1) Aban Yasht, (2) Khorshed Yasht, (3) Mah Yasht, (4) Tir Yasht, (5) Gosh Yasht, (6) Meher Yasht. (7) Rashna Yasht, (8) Farvardin Yasht, (9) Ram Yasht, (10) Din Yasht.

The essay bearing only the nom-de-plume of the writer on the front page should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 31st December, 1930. The full name and address of the writer should be submitted with the essay in a sealed cover bearing only the nom-de-plume on the outside.

PRABHAKER SULE MEMORIAL FUND TRUST

—:o:—

REWARD OF RS. 50 FOR 1929.

A reward of about Rs. 50 will be paid on the Anniversary day of the late Prabhaker Balkrishna Sule on the 5th March, 1929 or on the day selected by the Trustees for the aforesaid purpose to any Indian under 30 years of age who has during the year 1928 endangered his life in jeopardy to save that of another or committed any act of bravery, chivalry or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Trustees. Applications for the purpose should be submitted to Mr. P. S. Kulkarni C/o. Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal and Co. Solicitors, 6-8 Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, with recommendations if any on or before the 29th instant. The Trustees' decision will be final.

—:o:—

INDIAN TROOPS SENT TO AFGHANISTAN

ALARMIST BAZAR REMOURS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

It is authoritatively learnt that there is no confirmation of the report that any of the Russian airmen in Afghan Government employ was put to death when Kabul was seized by Habibullah. It appears that all were dismissed and they are living in the Russian Legation.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no foundation whatever for the alarmist bazar rumon which redently appeared in the press to the effect that troops from India were about to cross the Afghan Frontier, whether in connection with the evacuation from Kabul or for any other purpose.—A. P.

NO FRESH CLAIMANTS TO THRONE

—:o:—

ALL QUIET IN AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, Feb. 9.

Owing to bad weather no aeroplane was able to leave even to-day for Kabul to fetch refugees from there.

A French Professor who recently returned from Kabul attributes the fate that has overtaken ex-King Amanullah's Government, among other causes to what he terms "the all-pervading corruption of the High Afghan Officials" which was strongly objected to and severely dealt with by Amanullah. This action of the ex-King, he adds, alienated the loyalty of powerful officials to him. No movement is reported on the part of any of the four claimants to the Throne, nor is any expected before the end of Ramzan, i.e., towards the middle or close of March, when it is believed that the snow will also melt. Wireless communication between Kabul and Peshawar is being freely taken advantage of by the local commercial community. Messages received to-day show that all is calm and quiet in Kabul.—A. P.

CYCLISTS ON TOUR IN INDIA.

(From A Correspondent)

BELGUM, Feb. 5.

The All-India Cycle Tourists of Benares reached yesterday noon at 3 p.m. via Calcutta, Puri, Madras and Mysore. They are starting to-morrow morning for Poona, Bombay, Agra, Delhi and nothern India. Their object to tour round India on cycle and to visit the important places of India.

They are: 1. Durga Das Bhattacharji. 2. Shiva Chandra Bhattacharji. 3. Bisheswar Nath Pandya.

PIR MOTAMIYA SAHEB IN SURAT.

(From A Correspondent).

Pir Motamiya Saheb of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol, after having a long preaching tour in Gujarat, has just returned to Surat to pass, as usual, the holy month of Ramzan which begins on the 12th instant and will leave Surat after the Id, for the District of Navsari.

EXTENSION OF LIFE OF LEGISLATURE

—:o:—

CONGRESS PARTY'S SUGGESTION

—:o:—

CONFERENCE WITH MR CRERAR

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

It is understood that at to-day's meeting of the Congress Party the question of the life of the present Central Legislature was discussed. A suggestion was put forward requesting the leader of the party to confer with Mr. Crerar about the allotment of a separate official day for discussing the resolution urging dissolution of the Assembly in the current year.—A. P.

SPLENDID RESCUE & RELIEF

—:o:—

WORK OF HINDU COMMITTEE

The Hindu Committee of Relief has done magnificent work in rescuing isolated Hindu families from the disturbed areas and giving their shelter. A representative of "The Chronicle" visited the Bhatia Mahajan Association Hall on Sunday at 11 a.m.. All the buildings of the Association have been placed at the disposal of the Committee. The representative was struck by the excellent arrangements made for boarding and lodging of Hindus of all castes and creeds and the organisation set up for the purpose. A common woe has obliterated the distinction of class and caste. The women are kept separate from men and our representative saw rich Gujarati and Multani women finding shelter under the same roof as women from the poor classes, especially Deccanis. Many of these women had children and babies in arms with them. They were rescued from houses which were in the midst of disturbed areas and are now being well looked after. Prominent Hindu leaders have set up this excellent humanitarian organisation and Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee is its moving spirit.

RADIO PICTURES TO THE EAST

—:o:—

CALCUTTA MAY SEE LONDON EVENTS

"There is no reason why the system of wireless picture transmission should not be extended to India in the near future."

This statement was made to me to-day by the Marconi Company, which is carrying out experiments between England and America to demonstrate the system's commercial possibilities.

The England-America route has been chosen for the experiments because it is more difficult to operate beam radio across the Atlantic than towards the East.

Fascimile transmission, as it is known, means that a cheque can be wirelessed across the world and honoured in the signature.

It was practically demonstrated at Somerton, Somerset, whether pictures, manuscript and print were flashed by the short-wave beam servvice from New York.

PICTURES IN LIGHT.

The object to be transmitted, say a photograph, is placed on a revolving cylinder and small portions of it pass before a sensitive cell, the light and shade causing variations of electrical impulses which are transmitted in the ordinary way.

These impulses are picked up by the receiver and in their turn light up a small globe inside a revolving cylinder, allowing a spot of light to fall on a section of a sensitised paper.

The light, becoming dim or brilliant, affects the paper in the same way as daylight photographic printing.

ETHER SPEED-HODS.

In a few minutes the picture is complete. It is transmitted across the Atlantic at a speed of 186,000 miles a second. The system is the result of two years' research by Marconi's and is claimed to be quicker, clearer, more accurate and cheaper compared with the present methods.

CALCUTTA APPARATUS.

The system can be operated over landlines and all that Calcutta needs to see pictures sent out in London, is a receiving set to act in synchronisation.

The impulses would be picked up by the Bombay beam station and sent over the wires for the Calcutta apparatus to reproduce pictures and manuscripts.

In this way it would be possible for readers of "The Englishman" to find in the paper photographs of events that occurred in Britain the previous day.—The "Englishman's" Special Cable.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1929.

It is a bitter pill for Fleet street to swallow, but not even the distortions and misrepresentations of special correspondents in India of the "Times," the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" can hide the truth from Fleet Street that the boycott of the Simon Commission is as effective as before in India.

* * * *

But was it not nasty of the "Empire Review," a journal devoted to the promotion of British Imperialist interests to confess that officials in India can manage to get up any number of receptions and that the British public cannot count upon the numerous reports of such receptions in honour of the Simon Seven as in any way indicating a diminution of the force of the boycott?

* * * *

It is a common complaint of the French citizen that there are too many "functionaries" in France. Ministries change rapidly in France but the number of officials does not change—it only increases.

* * * *

And Mr. Harold Laski has discovered after some useful statistical research that Britain is not lagging behind in this race for having more and more officials.

* * * *

After the war he finds that "the senior civil servants have been able to put more men on the staff." It is a case of less work but larger number of men to do it.

* * * *

And the hours of work are, of course, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., with a nice half-hour, which, you know, may lengthen into a whole hour, for lunch.

* * * *

Mr. Winston Churchill promised a systematic reduction in the number of civil servants. The civil servants reduced his efforts to zero. He had the ambition of reducing their number by nearly 11,000 in five years.

* * * *

He may pass on to the Front Opposition Bench soon, but the civil servants will stick to their posts, secure in their position. A Civil Service whether in India or in England knows how to protect itself.

* * * *

1st American: "I figure that my time is worth a dollar a minute."

2nd American: "That's all right. I only want fifty cents' worth of it."

DICTATORSHIP AT WORK!

—:o:—

SPAIN TO FOLLOW ITALIAN MODEL?

ROYAL ORDINANCE PROCLAIMS BAN ON POLITICS

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Madrid:—A Royal Ordinance orders the arrest of all who publicly predict the calamitous end to the present regime or damage the authority and prestige of the Ministers. It orders the closing of all Clubs were politics is discussed and orders the compilation of the records of all officials with special reference to those who have expressed hostility to the Dictatorship. The Ordinance also orders all office connected with the patriotic union to compile a black list of local political suspects:—Reuter.

ITALO-VATICAN TREATY AND CONCORDAT

—:o:—

SOLUTION OF HISTORIC ROMAN QUESTION

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Rome.—The Pope was closetted to-day with a secret section of the Vatican in the Printing House and finally corrected the proofs of the Italo-Vatican Treaty and concordat which are destined to solve the historic "Roman question" and which will be ceremoniously signed by Sgr. Gasparri and Sgr. Mussolini to-morrow instead of to-day as arranged. Neither of the documents will be published until it is approved by Parliament, but a brief summary will be issued after the signature. It is understood that Sgr. Mussolini intends immediately to appeal to the country to subscribe to the "Loan of Conciliation" to pay 2,000 million lire as indemnity to the Holy See.—Reuter.

DWARKA FAIR IN HONOUR OF VASANT PANCHMI

—:o:—

A great fair will be held at Dwarka—the holy abode of Lord Krishna, on "Vasant Panchmi" the 14th February, 1929 when the devotees of Shree Ranchhodraiji will play "Vasant".

Since this holy place is linked by Railway the journey is quite pleasant, comfortable and safe and the inconveniences, heavy expenses, delays, dangers of dacoits etc., attending the ancient method of travelling by cart between Jamnagar and Dwaraka and now things of the past "Vaishnavas" and other "Hindus" should not therefore miss this rare chance of having a bath in the sacred "Gomti Kund" at this auspicous time. For the conveniences of pilgrims, the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway run daily a dining car under a high caste Brahmin management.

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will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

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Announcement
OF
Postponement
OF
Navjote Ceremony.

—:o:—

Mr. and Mrs. ERACHSHAW R. HIRJIBEHEDIN beg to announce that the NAVJOTE CEREMONY of their son and daughter, which was to take place on TUESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, at the Albless Baug, Girgaum, and for which invitations had been already issued and acceptances received, has been POSTPONED on account of the unexpected situation created by the disturbances in the City.

Fresh invitations will soon be issued when another date is fixed up for the occasion. Those who have received invitations are therefore requested not to take the trouble to come to the Albless Baug on Tuesday, 12th instant.

E. R. HIRJIBEHEDIN.
Alexandra House,
Alexandra Road,
New Gamdevi, Bombay.
10th February, 1929.

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(Established 28 Years.)
LATEST EXAMINATION SUCCESSES
Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as during the past twenty-eight Years.
In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.) and the Final Examination for the Incorporated Secretaries (F. I. S. A.) ours are the only Indian Institution Students that have hitherto succeeded.
In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in thirteen different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest numbers of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.
In the D. Com. (I. M. C.) the diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent more than all Institutions from India put together who competed.
In G. D. A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.
Besides these LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and prizes were won during past years.
CONSULT PRINCIPAL DAVAR
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80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1929.

HOW LONG?

Since the outbreak of riots in Bombay last week over 100 men have been killed and 800 injured, but rioting has not yet come to an end. The outstanding feature of the disturbances during the last three days was the success of the Citizens' Peace Committee in allaying panic on Friday, the somewhat belated acceptance of many of the Committee's suggestions by the Government on Saturday, and the rally of citizen volunteers on Sunday to cope with the recrudescence of rioting. During the early part of Friday, the people were very apprehensive that after the Friday prayers in the mosques there might be serious disturbances. But Muslim leaders successfully exhorted their correligionists to maintain peace. A party of fifty prominent Citizens of all communities, led by the President of the Corporation, went twice through all the affected areas and for the time being so far succeeded in allaying the panic that wherever they went they were joined by crowds of Hindus and Muslims shouting "Hindu-Mussalman-Ki-Jai." But in the words of the Peace Committee which represents all the communities in the City, "it is extremely regrettable that much of the splendid work rendered yesterday was undone by the unfortunate happenings of last (Friday) night." The Committee in its bulletin of Saturday stated further: "The blame to a large extent, it must be stated, has to be laid at the door of the authorities who have failed to carry out the very reasonable and practical suggestions that were put forward by the Central Executive Committee." It was certainly a wicked and mischievous suggestion to make that the Peace Committee was, in any way, responsible for the riots that took place on Friday night. The "Times of India," which stated that the Committee was "to a great extent the innocent cause of the tragic events," did well to apologise later regretting "that anything should have appeared in its columns reflecting adversely on their (the Committee's) work."

The Committee had made the following urgent recommendations to the Government on Friday: (1) that all liquor shops in the City should be closed till the disturbances were over, (2) that well-known bad characters should be rounded up, (3) that carrying all sorts of dangerous weapons should be prohibited, and (4) that patrolling by the Military and the Police in batches should be done in the side streets and bye-lanes in the affected area. If these measures had been taken on Friday, perhaps, that evening's outbreaks would have been averted. However, when a deputation of the Committee met the Governor on Saturday, the latter agreed that all liquor shops should be closed, that bad characters should be rounded up, that groups of five or more persons in the streets should be dispersed and that greater military forces should be employed. The Chief Presidency Magistrate accordingly issued orders on Saturday afternoon forbidding the people in all the affected areas to collect in groups of more than five persons in the streets or to loiter about in the streets between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for fourteen days. All country liquor shops are now ordered to be closed pending further instructions but we do not see why foreign liquor "off" shops situated to the south of Carnac Road are allowed to remain open. We are glad to learn that some other suggestions too made by the Committee are being seriously considered by Government and that the Commissioner of Police is shortly ordering the rounding up of all bad characters known to the Police. We trust effect will also be given immediately to the suggestion of the Committee that patrolling by the military and police in batches should be done in the side streets and bye-lanes in the affected areas.

The most sickening feature of the renewed outbreaks on Sunday was the despicable outrage which was perpetrated at Fanaswadi on a party of unarmed Citizen Volunteers. A Muslim volunteer was done to death in cold blood, another is lying in a precarious condition in the hospital and three others were hurt. Many innocent lives have been lost as a result of the mob fury. If we draw particular attention to this outrage, it is to express the hope that the martyrdom of the volunteer will inspire the youths of the country—and it is the most redeeming feature of the present situation that the response from the youth of Bombay to the Mayor's appeal for volunteers was as enthusiastic as it was prompt—with renewed determination to spare no effort to destroy the canker of communalism the growth of which the older generation has been unable to check.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS ENTERPRISE

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The continued success of the Railways asset of the Government of India, as revealed by the annual administration reports and the Budgets, make an irresistible argument in favour of nationalisation, which it ought to good to the souls of the conscientious public officers to reflect on. Measured merely and exclusively in terms of money, the nationalised Indian Railways are yielding a steadily increased profit to the State, after making adequate and even ample provision for depreciation and reserve. According to the latest annual administration report, that for 1927-28, the Railways have made a net contribution to the country's revenues of 630.77 lakhs made up as follows:—

1 per cent. on capital at charge Rs. 600.36 crores equal to Rs. 600.37 lakhs.
One-fifth of the surplus of receipts over expenses equal to Rs. 94.85 lakhs.
One-third of excess over 3 crores of surplus equal to Rs. 81.82 lakhs.
Less loss on Strategic Lines equal to Rs. 146.27 lakhs.
Net total Rs. 630.77.

This is, of course, after deducting all working expenses, including interest on capital, depreciation and reserve fund provision; so that the total excess of income over expenditure is much more considerable than the above figure represents. The railway business in every department, goods as well as passenger carriage, shows improved profitability, despite growing attention to those items of public safety and convenience, which the older school of railway managers was accustomed to condemn as too expensive for adoption. The Indian Railways have now a total running mileage of 39.712; carry passengers aggregating 62.31 crores per annum, and goods amounting to 89.79 million tons, with a total value almost incalculable.

This is, indeed, something to congratulate the country on, though even here it is impossible to say that there is absolutely no room for improvement,—no occasion for complaint or suggestion. From the purely monetary side, the railway profits show a growing tendency; but the suggestion may, nevertheless, be ventured that if the continued success of this magnificent asset of the State in India is to be assured, there are directions, still untried or even undreamt of by those who have the administration of the railways in their charge, which would add handsomely to the profit of the railways, 'without' in anyway adding to the burden on the customers. The 62 odd crores of passengers conveyed on the railways were, for example, exposed to the risk of loss to life or limb, though the exact degree of probability of that risk was infinitesimal. A comprehensive, and yet simple and automatic scheme of railway passengers' insurance, effected along with the ticket purchased for travel in each case, would mean a considerable gain to the State, without the gain proving in any way as a burden to the community. The Insurance service would be ever more appreciated in the case of the carriage of goods,—though the chapter dealing with the complaints received by the Railway Rates Committee would, in this behalf, seem to be quite illuminating. We have never been able to convince ourselves, moreover, that the present constitution of this permanent institution to consider the complaints of the railway customers is just precisely what the country needs. Unless the Committee's findings are invested with the character of judicial decrees,—and not mere recommendations to the Executive Government—we shall never find that body doing all the good it could legitimately be expected to do. The Chapter on Transportation and Working (IV) is very instructive, and, on the whole gratifying. For it displays a commendable anxiety to secure economy in working in every department of railway operation, which cannot but redound to the profitability of the asset in general. Wastage is being rapidly reduced, fuel is made to yield every possible ounce of energy it could be made to squeeze out, and the rolling stock remaining idle is being minimised with commendable zeal,—though, in each such case, we are yet far from having reached the millenium. Ever since the Incheape Committee complained of the wasteful system of heavy stores being kept on accumulating stocks in the several departments of Government, particularly the Railways, the latter have endeavoured, it seems, to reduce the volume of stores on hand. The year under review seems, however, to have witnessed heavy purchases again, an aggregate of 35.87 crores against 28.03 in the year preceding. The progress of the works on hand—themselves a matter of some criticism and uneasiness on legitimate grounds of economy in transportation—does not seem to have been such as to warrant these heavy purchases, without their degenerating into needless stocks on hand fraught with the danger of rapid and substantial depreciation. The administrators of the Indian railways have to be particularly careful in this regard, since their own policy is by no means absolutely fixed and final on many important points.

The progress of stores purchases of indigenous material is commendable, though even now a heavy leeway has to be made up, before the Indian railways could be said to have been thoroughly Indianised in this particular. Chapter VI on Staff has an interest greater than that of mere administration. The policy of Indianisation, including adequate training of the Indians appointed to the superior posts in the Indian Railway Service, exhibits many side-lights in the chapter, which we have no doubt will come in for close scrutiny at the time of the Railway Budget discussion in the Assembly a fortnight hence. But whether it is the Assembly or the Council of State which discusses the Railway administration,—and there seems to have been considerable interest and even enthusiasm among the representatives of the people in either house of the Legislature on this topic, judging from Chapter I of the Report under review,—they must never overlook the fact that here is an essential service, the efficiency of which must be of paramount importance, second only to the interests of the nation as a whole. The larger issues arising in connection with railway enterprise are scracely even glanced at in this Report. Mention is made, no doubt, of the competition by motor buses on the roads which short-circuit the railways or run parallel to them in parts of the country. The lesson, however, of this incipient competition does not seem to have been grasped fully by the compiler of the Report, or, for the matter of that, by the supreme Railway authorities themselves. When everything has been said in favour of the railroad carriage, it must be admitted to be a relatively costly means,—relatively, that is, to the economic organisation of this country. In this land of small scale production, the cheap small scale carrier, of the type now provided by the motor-bus, will always be welcome. It is not enough for the railway authorities merely to devote themselves to devising ways and means for ending this competition, for the public weal demands that the competition be continued. If the recommendations of the recently published Roads Committee's report are adopted, we shall see a new impetus being given to roads, which cannot but react on the railway administration as now conducted. And a still greater menace (?) lurks to the pecuniary profit on the railways in the yet undeveloped possibilities of inland water transportation in this country, particularly in the northern provinces. We have insisted on this feature of our national economy times out of number in these columns; and though a solitary paragraph was inserted in the Acworth Committee's report on the Indian Railways, there is as yet no evidence to show that the official mind,—and for the matter of that, the public mind,—has grasped the possibilities of water transportation in this country. We trust the popular representatives in the Legislature will not fail to draw attention to this neglect at the time when the Railway Budget next comes up for discussion and adoption before them.

TRAINING OF INDIANS AS MARINE ENGINEERS

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WELCOME BUT SMALL BEGINNING

(BY RAO BAHADUR V. GOVINDAN).

Training in marine engineering is as important as training in marine navigation, and both should go hand in hand. It is, therefore, a matter of satisfaction that the Government have recently drawn up a scheme for the training of Indian boys in marine engineering also. According to this scheme two selected candidates who should be between the ages of 15 to 17, will be sent to the United Kingdom for training in marine engineering including construction and erection of marine engines, for a period of seven years, and at cost of Rs. 20,000 per student. The Standing Finance Committee have approved of the proposal with the remark that "cheaper methods of providing training should also be considered." The present scheme of training will enable a candidate after passing the qualifying test to rise to the post of Chief Engineer, but there is also another propopsal in contemplation for training of engineers to a lower grade of qualification by organising facilities in India itself. Considering the paucity of facilities in India, it is highly desirable that the students should be sent for training to the United Kingdom, and moreover the rules relating to the examination of marine engineers, insist that the candidates should have served not less than four years in the United Kingdom. But instead of their spending all the seven years of their training there as proposed, it seems to be possible to give them a preliminary training for the first two years or so, in India itself.

METHOD OF SELECTION.

The method of selection proposed is by a competitive examination in general subjects, and afterwards a medical examination of the two candidates who come out most successful in it. There is no other test to find out the aptitude of the candidates for a seafaring life. The taste for the sea is nevertheless an important qualification of a marine engineer. There was some doubt in the minds of many people as to whether Indian boys will have an aptitude for sea-faring life, when the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee inquired into the matter of training them in marine navigation, but as that training is provided to be given in India itself on board the "Dufferin," a boy who does not come up to the mark, could be easily discharged and he could then continue his study elsewhere. On the other hand in the case of a boy who is sent to England forthwith soon after selection, and who afterwards proves unfit for a seafaring life, it will not only be a financial loss to Government, but also to the boy as regards his future prospects.

PRELIMINARY TRAINING IN INDIA.

To avoid such a contingency, it is, better to give the selected candidates a preliminary training in India, and for this there are facilities in the dockyards, workshops and technical Institutions in Bombay. During this period they should live on board the "Dufferin," and undergo training in all routine matters that are common to cadets under training as navigators, and marine engineers. On the Continent the practice followed in similar institutions is to educate the boys together upto a common standard, and when they are ten or twelve years of age and have shown their inclination to a particular career, to impart to them training in the respective subjects. A similar course may be adopted in India, and instead of selecting only two candidates at least a dozen may be taken for this preliminary course. After two years or so an examination should be held to test their aptitude for seafaring life and their general knowledge, and out of the best among them two or three should be selected and sent to England to complete their higher training and qualify themselves for the post of Chief Engineers. The remaining boys will continue their course and qualify themselves for the second grade engineers' post as contemplated by Government in their second proposal.

THE COURSES ON "THE DUFFERIN."

Thus by continuing the two courses, not only there will be much reduction in the cost of training, but also there will be the certainty of securing the best candidates to be sent to England who will prove worthy of the money spent on them. Those who had the opportunity to visit the "Dufferin" and see the cadets at work, cannot but admit that it is the best institution to test the finess of a boy for a sea-faring life. The apprentices selected for marine engineering will also be benefitted by being placed in it. These boys will live on the ship, but work on land in the dock yards, workshops and technical institutions for acquiring practical and theoretical knowledge which they have to study. They will also participate in all sports and other amenities provided for the cadets on the "Dufferin." If it is thought necessary they may be made to pay for their board, and the technical training should be given free of all cost. The "Dufferin" cadets are now paying Rs. 50 per month, rather a big amount, but in spite of that there is an increasing number of applicants for admission which shows its popularity. Similarly the proposed training in marine engineering will also be popular as there is already a large number of Indians who are employed as marine engine drivers on board the coasting steamers, and equally popular will be the proposal to organise training on up to date lines, with even better prospects to those qualifying for the higher posts. The scheme will attract even Indian youths with higher educational qualification.

Notes of the Day.

Mahatmaji in Sind.

Mahatma Gandhi's triumphant tour in Sind is in striking contrast with the official and semi-official receptions given to the Simon Commission. Wherever he went, all classes and communities, men and women, students and sweepers, vied with one another in honouring him. The enthusiasm was partly due to the prospect of his once again leading a vigorous Swaraj campaign. At one meeting he announced that "he would definitely launch Non-Co-operation in 1930 if Government did not accept the Nehru Report, but not before, as neither he nor they were ready for it." Though the primary object of the tour was to collect funds for the Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial, Mahatmaji never for a moment forgot the work of preparation for the prospective campaign. He exhorted the people to discard foreign garments as they were only "chains of bondage" and thus to stop the drain of millions to foreign lands. The local sweepers are understood to have pledged themselves not to touch intoxicating liquors and drugs. If they could keep their pledges, they would be affording a good example to many others claiming greater culture and refinement.

Clumsy Volte-Face.

The deadlock in which the Sino-Japanese negotiations over the Tsinan-Fu incidents of May last have ended puts Japan in an unenviable position. For, it is nothing but a glaring breach of faith to agree in one breath to reciprocal compensations for losses sustained by both sides and to repudiate that agreement in the next breath by demanding that compensations should be mutually foregone. It should be remembered that according to an earlier announcement from Tokyo, Japan merely took retaliatory measures for the alleged ruthless "massacre" of Japanese nationals by the Nationalist troops.

Japan Exposed.

If that is the truth as the world was assured that it "was" the truth, the Chinese are more to blame. Then why this "volte-face" by the Japanese, and that too in such a clumsy manner? Surely it is not because Japan has been suddenly seized with a fit of generous cousinly love towards the Chinese and has decided to insist on forgiving and forgetting cruelties perpetrated on her innocent civilians. Is it that the details of the Tsinan-Fu incidents as supplied to the world were only one-sided, that the massacre of Japanese civilians was not quite unprovoked and ruthless, that the "retaliatory measures" taken by Japan were more vigorous than the occasion demanded that, in short, if a balance sheet were to be prepared of enormities not to say barbarities perpetrated on both sides the Japanese side will not bear daylight? Be that as it may, the eleventh hour change of front cannot but expose Japan and show to the world that it is the Chinese who suffered in Tsinan-Fu.

Swami Vivekananda.

Swami Vivekananda, whose sixty-seventh birthday is now being celebrated in many parts of India, was one of the greatest religious reformers of modern times. He preached the sublime doctrine of Vedanta, which in philosophic language is described as the oneness of the individual Self with the Supreme Self but which in common parlance can best be described as the principle of Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man, the cardinal principle of all great religions. As Swami Vishwananda, one of his many worthy disciples, points out in his article, published in these columns on Sunday, Swami Vivekananda did not preach any "credal religion" which promises salvation only to its votaries, but one which recognises no barrier of colour, creed or caste or sex. To the Brahmins of the South he sounded the note of warning: "Aristocracy is digging its grave everywhere. Unless you raise the so-called untouchables and give your culture to the non-Brahmins, you are doomed." Hindu Sanghatanists and religious reformers can find invaluable guidance and inspiration in the preachings of Swami Vivekananda.

A Happy Settlement.

The happy settlement of the Gujarat College strike will be welcomed by all. As we pointed out before, the official communique had left the question of students' term days unsettled. But the latest notification of the Principal gives the fullest assurance that "the Director of Public Instruction and himself will do everything possible to secure the terms being kept." The final decision on this question rests with he University, but it is unthinkable that this body would be less reasonable than the Education Department. As regards the possibility of victimisation, it must be acknowledged that the official communique itself, rightly interpreted, left no room for any sort of victimisation. The Principal has made the assurance doubly certain. The students have done well in the circumstances to have decided to respond to the Principal's appeal "to forget the past" and to attend their classes immediately.

CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS ASSAULTED.

DESPICABLE OUTRAGE AT FANASWADI.

Good Effect of Curfew Order

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RENEWED RIOTS ON SUNDAY

GHASTLY SPECTACLE IN HOSPITALS

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Over 350 Arrests Made

BAD CHARACTERS TO BE ROUNDED UP

There was an improvement in the disturbed atmosphere of the city on Sunday morning largely as a result of the Curfew order. A large number of youths got themselves enrolled in the Citizen Volunteer Corps in response to Mayor Deshmukh's appeal for restoring peace in the city.

The quiet was however disturbed by noon and one again as a result of a despicable attack by a mob of Ghaties on a party of Citizen Volunteers of whom one Muslim youth died and another also a Muslim is in a precarious condition and three Hindu Volunteers received injuries. Kalbadevi, Nagdevi and Fanaswadi soon became the storm centres.

The Fanaswadi outrage resulted in a double tragedy. Mr. Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, the young Muslim volunteer was done to death. His mother on hearing the news of her son's death died of shock.

The Chairman and Peace Committee deeply deplored the sad incident and have expressed their sympathy to relatives of the deceased volunteer.

The police have rounded up a number of bad characters which will, it is hoped, abate stray assaults in streets. The Police Commissioner, it is understood is thinking of rounding up the whole lot of the bad characters as suggested by the Peace Committee

There was a serious riot at Nagdevi again at 6 p.m. The authorities had to open fire resulting in deaths of two Parsis—one from gun shot wound and another was ttabbed by rioters.

Seven persons were killed while 56 persons received injuries as a result of stray assaults and rioting in various parts of the city on Sunday.

7 KILLED: 56 INJURED

Thanks to the commendable efforts of the Citizens' Peace Committee the riot situation in Bombay showed a marked improvement on Sunday morning. The hopeful turn in the events was first heralded by the resumption of tramway service both on the Kalbadevi and Girgaum lines. The simultaneous visits of the military patrol as well as the volunteers of the Peace Committee carrying the message of peace had the desired effect and all the storm centres, namely, Parel, Bhendi Bazar, Null Bazar, Pydhonie, Kalbadevi, Kamatipura and Madanpura were more or less quiet. This however did not indicate that normal conditions have been resorted as sporadic assaults on stray Hindus and Mohomedans continued to take place.

PEACE VOLUNTEERS ASSAULTED.

The improvement in the situation becomes at once evident when one considered that as against 100 or more persons admitted in the local hospitals on Saturday only 15 were admitted in the early part of Sunday. Out of these five were Citizen Volunteers who were assaulted in their heroic efforts towards restoration of peace.

HEAVY TOLL OF LIFE.

The riot, since its commencement has taken a terrible toll of deaths and injuries. Till Saturday 11 o'clock the total number of deaths came to 77. On Sunday noon the number of deaths had risen to 109. The total number of injured persons exceeds 500 and the arrests so far made exceed 350.

FRESH OUTBURST OF VIOLENCE.

The lamentable lapse of the Fanaswadi mob when they assaulted volunteers had its repercussion when at 3 p.m. a fresh outbreak of mob violence occured at Nagdevi, Sheikh Memon Street, Wadi Bunder, Chakla Street and Crawford Market.

It was tragedy revealing the most despicable conduct of an infuriated mob which occurred at Fanaswadi on Sunday afternoon when a mob of 150 Ghaties attacked a party of Peace Volunteers and murdered Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, a young Muslim volunteer and injured four others. The names of three of them are Rasiklal Chimanlal Shah, a medical student, Dr. Jamnadas Harjivandas and Umerkhan a student; the fourth victim was Mia Mahomed Ali Mahomed, another volunteer, who is lying in the G. T. Hospital in a serious condition. The tragedy is all the more touching when it is known that as soon as the mother of the murdered youth heard the shocking news she died of heart-failure.

Enquiries made in this connection elicit the information that Mr. Nabiullah, a pleader, took a party of Muslim and Hindu volunteers to spread the gospel of peace to some of the Hindu as well as Muslim quarters. It is learnt, however, that the Peace Committee had not authorised them to do so, but the youths bubbling with enthusiasm and having the peace of the city foremost in their hearts rushed to the danger zones and met with the fate.

The Bombay Citizens Peace Committee received the news of the murder of Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, one of their volunteers, with profound sorrow. As a result they suspended their activities and were concerting as to their future action.

Except for disgraceful attack on the volunteers, no rioting on a large scale occurred on Sunday. However, a mob of about 150 Muslims waylaid a tram car which was proceeding from Nagdevi towards Crawford Market at the Bibi Jan Lane and pelted it with stones. A little further they stopped the tram by pulling the pole and out of about 45 occupants of the car injured about 15 Hindus. The military, however, appeared on the scene when the mob dispersed. The injured were admitted in the hospital.

EXODUS TO UP-COUNTRY.

A survey of the riot situation from its commencement presents many glaring facts. Owing to the panicky atmosphere a regular exodus of ghaties and bhaiyas to their native villages has already commenced. This was evidenced by a phenomenal rush at the G.I.P. Railway station Victoria Terminus, of this class of people, who rather than live in Bombay in constant fear of their lives preferred to go to their villages. Enquiries made with the Railway authorities show that they found it difficult to cope with the rush of passengers and started one special train to up-country at 11-30 a.m.

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

Another aspect of the riots is furnished in the Morgue where mutilated dead bodies make a ghastly spectacle. Here, many bodies remain unidentified and unclaimed so that the Police Commissioner had to find a way out to dispose them off. It is learnt that an arrangement has been made with the authorities of the Hindu Crematorium as well as the Mahomedan Burial Ground to carry unclaimed bodies. Up to 6 p.m. about 30 are unclaimed and a few of them have been taken over by the Hindu Crematorium.

FIRE BRIGADE CALLED.

Again the riot has taxed to the fullest extent the energy of the local hospital staff and the fire Brigade. On Saturday alone it is learnt the Fire Brigade had seven calls of which two were false alarms. The loss by fire is estimated to amount to nearly Rs. 30,000.

LOOTING AT KALBADEVI.

It would appear that Hindu mobs at Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevi took to looting on Saturday. A round in that area on Sunday revealed some horrible sights. A cycle shop had been broken open and cycles brought out and burnt. In this connection Inspectors Dere. Dyre and Wagle have made about 100 arrests chiefly of Pardeshis who gave a stiff fight to the police before they were clapped. In the struggle about 3 persons received injuries including one policeman.

BAD CHARACTERS TO BE ROUNDED UP?

Enquiries made in the various police stations elicit the fact that up now over 350 arrests have been made in connection with the riots. The Nagdevi police alone have arrested 120 out of whom 67 have been remanded into custody on charge of rioting and 41 are under lock. The Princess Street have also made an equally large number of arrests. It would appear from an analysis that that Hindus form a majority in the number of deaths and Muslims in the number of arrests.

The Police Commissioner, it is strongly rumoured, is shortly ordering the 'rounding up' of all bad characters in the City as suggested by Dr. Deshmukh.

QUIET AT PAREL

The situation in Sunday evening had by no means improved. The Parel area was absolutely quiet but the area south of that namely, Bhendi Bazar, Nagdevi, Crawford Market, Fanaswadi Girgaon, Kalbadevi, etc., is in an excited mood which might cause further trouble.

It is reported from Mahim that the ugly state of affairs has affected that area as well and two deaths occurred till Sunday evening.

POLICE OPENED FIRE AT NAGDEVI

The situation in Bhendy Bazar area was comparatively quiet on Sunday, though stray cases of assaults by rowdies in some gullys were reported. The feeling is, however tense. The respectable section among the Muslims deplore the riots most and cry for peace.

PEACE COMMITTEE RECALLS VOLUNTEER ATROLS

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Sequel to Fanaswadi Outrage

The Publicity Bureau of the Citizens' Peace Committee, has issued the following bulletin:—

The call by the Citizens' Peace Committee for Volunteers met with a very ready response yesterday, when a large number of young men of all communities and some older ones appeared at the office in the Municipal Building for enrolment. By about 10 a.m., 400 and odd badges had been issued. Throughout the day there was a stream of applicants for enrolment and several hundred more badges were issued.

In the morning, it was decided to send out patrols and for this purpose the volunteers were divided in companies by wards and these companies were again divided into batches of ten, each in charge of an Officer. About a hundred and fifty volunteers were sent out in this way in various wards, the intention being to have them relieved in the afternoon. The instructions given to them were to observe and report by telephone to the Headquarters any troubles arising, to remove misapprehensions wherever possible, to report all cases wherever found of persons requiring food supplies and to persuade shopkeepers to open their shops wherever the situation permitted. Officers were instructed that Hindus should be sent into Hindu localities and Mahomedans in the Mahomedan localities. Unfortunately, in their eagerness and zeal some batches of volunteers belonging to B and C wards joined together and in a mixed party of Hindus and Mussalmans paraded some of the streets with cries of "Hindu Mussalman ki Jai," etc. In the course of their tour they passed into Fenaswadi. While passing the new Temple some Hinduus rushed at them and severely assaulted the Mahomedan volunteers. One of these was so severely injured that he died soon after his removal to the G. T. Hospital. Another injured Mahomedan volunteer was also removed to the G. T. Hospital. Three of their Hindu comrades, who were assaulted in their endeavour to save them from the infuriated assailants were removed to the J. J. Hospital. Some of the other Hindu volunteers who received minor injuries were able to proceed to their homes.

The Chairman and members of the Committee deeply deplore this sad incident and desire to express their heart-felt sympathy to the relatives of the deceased. It was decided immediately to recall all the patrols and not to send out any more unless and until proper arrangements can be made for their adequate protection.

Arrangements are being considered to employ the services of the volunteers in other ways and they are requested to report themselves at the Office in the Municipal Building to-day (Monday) at 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee will be held at 10 a.m. at the Corporation Hall, when all members are requested to attend.

RIOT AT NAGDEVI

A PARSI STABBED TO DEATH

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The stray assaults at Nagdevi Street developed into a serious riot by evening and the police had to open fire to disperse the rioters. As a result of the riot in addition to a number of casualties amongst rioters and the people two Parsis met with their death. Jal Bapuji Driver, was getting out of a tram car when accidently he was hit by a shot. He was removed to hospital where he died. Another Parsi Jal Bapuji Master was stabbed to death during the riot.

A Multani was seen demonstrating with a double barrelled gun on Sandhurst Road by the police on patrol and had arrested him.

The total number of deaths on Sunday was 7 while 56 persons were injured.

CLOSING OF LIQUOR SHOPS

GOVERNMENT ORDER

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The following notification has been issued by the Excise Department:—

The following establishments in the Town and Island of Bombay should be closed immediately and remain closed pending further orders:—

(1) All country liquor shops.
(2) All Toddy shops.
(3) All tree foot booths.
(4) All foreign liquor "on" shops.
(5) All foreign liquor "off" shops, refreshment rooms and bars attached to hotels situated to the North of Carnac Road.

The hawking of Toddy in the Town and Island of Bombay is also prohibited pending further orders.

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CITIZENS' COMMITTEE BULLETIN

The Publicity Bureau of the Bombay Citizens' Peace Committee issued the following bulletin at 11 a.m. on Sunday, the 10th February, 1929:—

The Peace Committee was busily engaged this morning in enrolling volunteers. 350 young men turned up anxious to render every assistance to their City in the hour of its need and were enrolled.

The Police Commissioner has agreed to recognise the Bombay City Volunteers and has stated that he would be very happy to avail himself of any help that the volunteers can render him to restore peace in the City.

The Police Commissioner has also suggested that the various other Volunteer organizations already in existence should merge themselves in the City volunteers and should exchange their own individual and distinctive badges for the badge determined upon by the Peace Committee for the City Volunteers.

The Peace Committee therefore appeals to all energetic and patriotic young men to rally round the banner which bears the coat-of-arms of the City of Bombay. It

(Continued on next page.)

SWARAJ FOR HUNGRY MASSES

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JAWHARLAL'S STIRRING APPEAL

MAKE CONGRESS A SUCCESS

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

"Swaraj is not needed for men like Jawahrlal Nehru or Dr. Muhammad Alam who get enough to live upon so much as for the million with empty stomachs whose life is one continuous struggle," declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a crowded meeting this evening in the City Gardens. Dr. Satyapal presiding.

The Pandit added that once the people realised the need for Swaraj it would be attained. The speaker urged the people of the Punjab to act as one man and make the coming Congress session a complste success.—A. P.

WHO STRENGTHENED GOVT.

—:o:—

11 ABSENTEES FROM POPULAR PARTY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru drew the attention of the Party to the absence of eleven members which resulted in Government referring the Public Safety Bill to a Select Committee and the meeting decided to issue letters to all the absentees to be present positively when the Bill comes up for next reading.

The suggestion of a section of Madras members to leave for Madras in order to conduct hartal on the day the Simon Commission arrives in Madras was lost.—A. P.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

MR. ROSS MASUD ELECTED AS VICE-CHANCELLOR

ALIGARH, Feb. 9.

The Court of the Aligarh University, at a meeting held to-day with the Nawab of Bhopal in the chair, elected Mr. Ross Masud, as Vice-Chancellor of the University for the next three years and elected Mr. Justice Suleman to be temporary Vice-Chancellor till Mr. Ross Masud who was still in England, took charge.

They also appointed a Committee to select and recommend to the Court a candidate for appointment as Pro-Vice Chancellor. They also empowered the Selection Committee to make a temporary appointment of Pro-Vice Chancellor till a permanent encumbent was appointed and decided that till either a permanent or temporary Pro-Vice Chancellor was appointed, Mr. Shariff who was carrying on the duties of the office now, should continue to discharge those duties.

Earlier in the day, the Court accepted the resignation of Nawab Mussamollah Khan from the Vice-Chancellorship, with regret.—A. P.

HAJI BILL IN SELECT COMMITTEE

—:o:—

DEFINITION OF COASTING TRADE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Select Committee on the Coastal Reservation Bill did not conclude its Labours to-day as anticipated and will sit on Monday morning. To-day's discussions were practically confined to scrutinising the definition cause. The term "Coasting Trade of India" was defined and it has been decided to exclude from its purview, Aden Port as well as ports belonging to Indian and Foreign States.

It is understood that a Burma member urged the delection of Burma from the operation of this definition but the Committee reject the suggestion.

The language contained in the Australian Act for definition of the term "Coasting Trade" was considered and it will now be laid down that coasting trade means trade between two ports in the same country.

CONTROLLING INTEREST.

The Committee next considered the term "Controlling Interest" and decided to retain the spirit of the section now framed, namely, seventyfive per cent Indian share capital and seventyfive per-cent Indian management. No decision was arrived at regarding the forms of penalties for a breach of license.—A. P.

GOVT. HOUSE BALL POSTPONED

—:o:—

The Ball arranged to take place at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday 14th February, is postponed until Friday 22nd February.

Mr. and Mrs E. Jones Mr. and Mrs. R L. Ferard and Major C. J. W. Darwin lunched at Government House on Sunday the 10th February.

KING LEAVES LONDON FOR A CHANGE

—:o:—

SIXTY MILES OF CHEERS

HIS MAJESTY RESPONDS TO GREETINGS OF THOUSANDS OF SUBJECTS

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Propped up with pillows and with sheets reaching his chin, the King smiled and waved his hand through the windows of the white and green ambulance at thousands of Londoners in the precincts of the Palace who gave him a rousing send-off a foretaste to the sixty miles of cheers and flag-waving through the towns of Surrey and Sussex where crowds were on the tiptoe of excitement immediately they saw the police motor-cyclist with a white pennant on the handlebars.

His Majesty responded to the greetings of all along the journey which he stood well. A vast concourse had gathered at the crossroads in Aldwick and although the ambulance passed quickly a glimpse of the King's face and familiar beard, less changed than might have been thought after His Majesty's severe illness could be seen, together with a feeble waving of the patient's hand, a sign of his weakness but also of his courage and happiness at hearing the loyal shouts he had not heard for months.

The Queen was already waiting at Craigwell House, where the Royal Standard was broken immediately the King entered it.—Reuter.

KING TRAVELS WITHOUT UNDUE FATIGUE

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 9.

A bulletin issued from Craigwell House says that the King travelled without undue fatigue and that his general condition is satisfactory.—Reuter.

MURMUR OF SURPRISE IN CROWD

—:o:—

KING'S RESPONSE TO PEOPLE'S CHEERS

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The crowd which had gathered at the Palace to see the King's departure for Bognor was a most representative one, including as it did rich and poor. Some of them had arrived in luxurious motor cars while others had arrived looking ragged. There were middle-aged women who had made long journeys and great sacrifices to reach the Palace. For instance, there was the wife of the Durham mining official who told the pressman that the love of miners for His Majesty had been intensified by the Prince of Wales' noble actions during his recent tour of the coalfields.

KING RESPONDS TO GREETING.

People bared their heads when the King passed by and there was a murmur of surprise when it was seen that the blinds of the ambulance were raised. A pale, wan figure propped on the narrow bed smiled feebly and waved the hand in response to the cheers.

Four cars followed the ambulance conveying respectively Lord Dawson of Penn, Sir Stanley Hewett, King's Equerries, and nurses and ambulance men. A spare ambulance car brought up the rear

QUEEN CHEERED.

The Queen left the Palace five minutes later. Taking another route, the Queen will arrive at Bognor earlier to be ready to great the King on arrival. Cheers were renewed at the sight of the Queen.

The Duke of York, Duke of Gloucester and Prince George bade farewell to their father before he left for Bognor. The Prince of Wales is spending the week-end with Melton Mowbray Hunt.

IDEAL WEATHER

When ambulance had left the Royal Standard was lowered on the roof of the Palace. Despite slight fog and frost in London, the weather is regarded as ideal for the journey as sunshine on Surrey Hills and Sussex Downs will soon be reached. Shortly after it left the Palace the blinds of the ambulance were drawn. Special constables and motor scouts have been posted on the route to help the police in regulating traffic not merely to secure the King's comfort but to minimise inconvenience to the motorists. A private police car fitted with aerial preceded the ambulance. The journey of motorcyclist police started half hour ahead.—Reuter.

INDIA & HER STEPMOTHER.

"Unhappy India" a Crushing Reply to Miss Mayo.

Reviewing Lala Lajpat Rai's "Unhappy India, Gertrude Emerson writes in "New York Herald Tribune":—

Lajpat Rai, author of "Unhappy India" latest and most complete answer to "Mother India", died on November 17 as a result of wounds received in a clash between the police and Lahore processionists demonstrating against the Simon Statutory Commission. The commission, which is studying the question of India's fitness for further steps in self-government, is the subject of a widespread boycott throughout the country, because no Indians have been appointed to serve on it.

Lajpat Rai's consistent record of devotion to the cause of Indian freedom, culminating in his tragic death, has made his name one of the most important in India. Trained as a lawyer, he at one time served as president of the Bar Association. In 1920 he was elected president of the Indian National Congress. In 1926 he went as official representative to the League of Nations International Labor Conference at Geneva. He was the founder of two colleges, founder and editor of four newspapers and author of fourteen books. He was identified with the educational movement in India and was a prime mover in fighting for a better status for the depressed classes. During the Non-Co-operation movement, headed by Gandhi, he was arrested and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. At the time of his death he was a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Miss Mayo's attack on India has called out a crushing reply in his book, "Unhappy India." Even if the writing seems to take on the qualities of a lawyer's brief at times, and if the numerous quotations are somewhat tiring, the thoroughness of preparation, the careful accuracy of data, the fund of information conveyed are impressive.

MISS MAYO EXPOSED.

Miss Mayo's ostensible purpose was to lay bare certain social facts, which she contends are solely responsible for India's unenviable position to-day. Child marriage, unhygienic conditions of life, alleged vicious practices, illiteracy and ignorance have resulted in inertia, helplessness, weakness. The high death rate and the poverty of the Indian people Miss Mayo traces to the social heritage of Hinduism, and she says that "the British administration of India, be it good, bad or indifferent, has nothing whatever to do" with the dominant condition.

Lajpat Rai asserts that health, literacy and efficiency, which can go a long way toward correcting even hereditary weaknesses, are largely dependent on the politico-economic environment. Do not all national governments now recognize the primary responsibility of the state in such matters? Compulsory education, housing regulations, sanitary provisions, prohibition of child labour, laws regulating marriage, forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors, etc., all prove the extent to which the modern state has invaded the social field. If India is behind, the government of "stepmother Britain" must assume the major share of responsibility.

The real purpose of "Mother India," as Lajpat Rai sees it, is "to paint the subject people in the blackest colours and to slander and libel them most shamelessly. The object is to produce and perpetuate the slave mentality of the subject people and to obtain the moral sanction of the rest of the world for usurping the rights, properties and liberties of other peoples." "Mother India" he looks on as a studied and deliberate piece of propaganda, carefully timed to appear just as the question of the fulfilment of Great Britain's promise to consider further steps in Indian self-government is about to come up before Parliament.

Has India always been illiterate? A high degree of learning has been maintained by the Brahmans, the teaching caste of India, from earlist times. In Buddhist days there were enormous universities in India, numbering thousands of students. The trade guilds, precursors of the modern technical schools, gave the masses excellent equipment for earning their living. In addition, popular schools sprang up in the villages, where reading, writing and arithmetic were taught to the trading and manufacturing classes. According to Lajpat Rai, the village school system was widespread in India at the time of the British conquest and came to an end only when the change in form of government destroyed the old unit of the self-sustaining village community. Several British authorities appointed in the last half of the nineteenth century to investigate the condition of education in Bengal, Madras, the Punjab and elsewhere unite in pointing out the rapid retrogression in the number of schools under the British rule of post-annexation days.

OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

Lajpat Rai points out that the emancipation of women even in the West is very recent, and that it is unfair to compare India, where even men are still held back by an oppressive system, with Europe at the height of its development. Nevertheless, he accepts the challenge of comparison. He quotes Judge Lindsey on the sex morality of girls of high school age in Denver. Against Miss Mayo's atrocities upon little Indian girls, selected from a memorandum more than three decades old, he quotes the report of the Departmental Committee on Sexual Offenses Against Young Persons presented to the British Parliament in 1925. This report showed an annual average from 1920 to 1924 of 2,435 offenses known to the police and tried by the courts, implying a very much larger number of unknown cases. He gives unpleasant statistics on syphilis, unknown in India until it was carried there by the Portuguese. Had Miss Mayo been in ossession of the information regarding sexual irregularities in Europe and America contained in the quotations from European and American authorities cited by Lajpat Rai, one is constrained to believe that she might have hesitated to rush in with her damning appraisal of Indian morality.

"Unhappy India" also includes an exhaustive survey of British-Indian finance, involving a comparison of the generally prosperous condition of the country vouched for by early English travellers, an account of the unparalleled exploitation that went on by servants of the East India Company, the economic ruin brought to large groups of Indians, like the weavers, by the company trade monopolies, the export of bullion and treasure, assembled through centuries of a favourable balance of trade, to finance the industrial revolution in England, the tariff policy designed to throttle Indian industry for the benefit of Lancashire and Manchester, and the steady drain of the country's resources to pay interest on British capital invested in India, to support the topheavy foreign administration and to provide pensions for retired British officials.

Western cynicism maintains that truth never catches up with a lie. Eastern wisdom unperturbably goes on believing that only truth prevails. Lajpat Rai has made a gallant defense of his motherland. It is for those who have allowed their impressions of India to be formed by Miss Mayo's peculiar angle of vision at least to do themselves the justice of listening to what India has to say in refutation.

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MOB RULE IN BOMBAY

Groups of "mavalies", Bombay's riff-raff, with lathies ready for assaults.

Another group of Bombay's citizens— persons with panic written on their faces hoping for the end of the mob rule.

CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS ASSAULTED

(Continued from previous page.)

also appeals to those young men who are already serving as Volunteers to present themselves as early as possible at the Municipal Office to receive the badge which has been recognised by the authorities.

NUMBER OF BAD CHARACTERS ARRESTED

—:o:—

EFFECT OF "CURFEW ORDERS".

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The night of the 9th was quieter than the previous one and the orders relating to the collection of more than five persons in the streets and the prohibition of people loitering about after dark had a good effect. Persistent efforts were made to attack the mosques at Kalachowki Road and Fergusson Road but the police were successful in preventing damage being done.

LOOTING.

During Saturday a number of cases of looting were reported and shops were broken at Kalbadevi Road, Bhuleshwar and Shaik Memon Street and forty persons were arrested. At Sukhalji Street the police fired on a mob of Hindus and Muhammadans who were looting an aerated water cart.

14 CASUALTIES AT PYDHOWNI.

There were serious disturbances at Sydenham Road, where three people were killed, and Foras Road. The police fired three revolver shots and dispersed the mob. At Nakhoda Street, Pydhonie the troops twice fired on a mob causing 14 casualties and firing was also necessary at Mirza Street and Kalbadevi Road.

BAD CHARACTERS ARRESTED.

There were two cases of incendiarism one at Barbhai Mohulla and the other at Kalbadevi. A number of bad characters were arrested and detained. On Saturday night dead bodies were found at Dharavi and near Arthur Road stables. Stray assaults were reported from Dadar Road, Suparibagh Road, Nagpada and Kamatipura up to 10 p.m.

The situation to-day (Sunday) morning is quieter.

The casualties repoted between 12 noon on Saturday to 12 noon Sunday were 28 dead (including 15 died in hospital) and injured 92.

SHOPS BROKEN INTO

—:o:—

HINDUS HELP MUSLIM RECUE

The Secretary, Muslim Peace Committee writes:—

After writing last evening's report Mr. Shivrandas Kedia, Pundit Kartantik and Mr. Velji of Mr. Goverdhandas Bhimji, rendered most valuable service to the Muslim Committee in rescuing Muslims isolated in excited centres.

Some Pathans stranded in Kiledar Road were reported to be without food for two days and much harassed. They telephoned to the Afghan Consulate and were promised assistance.

It was reported that some endeavours were being made to break open some shops of Musalmans in Javeri Bazar. This was communicated to the Commissioner of Police. Subsequently at 8-30 p.m. on Saturday information was brought that one shop in Javeri Bazar was opened and the safe was being forced. This was also communicated to the police by telephone No. 231.

In Koliwada, one Juggan Koli possesses a license. This he was freely using, firing in the air. A number of Hindu leaders tried to stop his doing so, but he persisted throughout the night.

The Muslim owners of shop in Javeri Bazar came for assistance in removing whatever was still left. A number of shops having been broken and safes burried in ground having been removed on the road. They were taken to Princess Street Station and Superintendent Tawde promised to give them guard.

PEACE VOLUNTEERS ATTACKED.

Some Hindu citizen volunteers having obtained their badges proceeded in procession, passing through Kalbadevi, Motibazar, Bhuleshwar and Fanaswadi calling out for peace. One Muslim citizen volunteer Mr. Nisar Ahmed Karmi also joined them. They went round twice, but some respectable Hindus having advised, they got 8 or 9 Muslim citizen Volunteers from Kolsa Mohalla to join them. All went well till they reached Fanaswadi, where they met a crowd of Hindus, reported to belong to one of the Akhadas of Fanaswadi, fully armed. They attacked the processionists and wounded most of them, three of whom, Muslim citizen volunteers are in a critical state. This is the second time the Akhadas are responsible for the break of peace. The Muslim Committee has brought this to the notice of the Commissioner of Police, who has promised full inquiry.

FUNERAL PROCESSION MOLESTED.

Subsequent to the above event, a Muslim funeral procession was attacked by Akhada men near Fanaswadi and three persons wounded. This spread panic in other lolalities and created excitment.

MARWADI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO REMAIN CLOSED

—:o:—

The members of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Limited will keep all Hundi and other banking business closed to-day (Monday).

BUSINESS CLOSED

—:o:—

The Memon Merchants' Association have resolved to close down all business on Monday and Tuesday, 11th and 12th February.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The National Medical College will remain closed to-day (Monday) and to-morrow (Tuesday) on account of the riots.

SANITATION AND RIOTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your kind help is respectfully solicited in the name of the residents of this City who live in those parts which are affected by the current series of riots and whose houses have the misfortune of possessing privies of the basket-system. For the last three days these privies have not been cleansed, and, it is probable they will not be cleansed for some days more too, if the riotous condition of the City continues with its present virulence. Your help is besought to persuade the Municipal authorities concerned immediately to arrange with the co-operation of the police and the military, if so necessary, to mobilise a squad of "Halalkhores" and scavengers to sweep the gullies and cleanse the privies, which are now overflowing with rubbish and filth, which, in their turn, have commenced to emit awful stench since yesterday. Epidemic of a dire character must ensue ere long if the state is allowed to continue.

Dr. Deshmukh and his philanthropic Committee is also requested to co-operate with the conservancy authorities in securing to them the co operation of the police and the military, so that the lives of people will be saved from the foreshadowed epidemic to the same extent that the lives of people are being saved by them from the ravages of rioters.

An appeal to a sitting Corporator in this strain provoked only a pontific reply that he was already in connection with the authorities concerned, but that was yesterday, and no cleansing is done this morning! Hence, this encroachment on your kindness, which, I hope, will not be withheld at this critical hour.—Yours, etc.,

ALARMED.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

THE TRADES DISPUTES BILL

MOTION FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

CONGRESS PARTY'S DECISION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Congress Party at to-day's meeting decided to support the principle of the first part of the Trade Disputes Bill relating to appointment of Arbitration Boards and Courts of Enquiry and to oppose the second part relating to penalty for illegal strikes and abetments thereof. The Party will support the motion for a Select Committee on the Bill and provisionally decided to select thereto Mr. Jogiah, Dewan Chamanlal, Mr. Sesai Iyengar, Mr. S. C. Mitra and Mr. Goswami.—A. P.

NO MINISTERS IN C. P. GOVT

—:o:—

TRANSFERRED SUBJECT UNDER EXECUTIVE CONTROL

NAGPUR, Feb. 9.

All the provincial transferred subjects will be in charge of the two executive members till 31st March. The Home member will administer the subjects allotted to the Minister of Education and the Finance Member will administer the subjects allotted to the Minister of Agriculture.

His Excellency the Governor trusts that during the forthcoming sittings of the Council for the consideration of the budget it may be found possible to overcome the existing obstacles to the formation of a Ministry in which case the Ministers selected will be able to assume Office with effect from the commencement of the new financial year.—A. P.

STATE OWNED RAILWAYS' EARNINGS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The total approximate gross earnings of all state-owned railways for the week ending 26th January 1929 42nd week) amount to Rs. 224 Lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs more than the figure for the last week and 4 lakhs more than the figures for the corresponding week in the previous year. The total approximate gross earnings up to 26th January 1929 amount to Rs. 83.71 crores or Rs. 48 lakhs more than the figures for the corresponding period in the previous year.—A. P.

LITVINOFF PEACE PROTOCOL

—:o:—

SIGNED BY NEIGHBOURING STATES

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Moscow.—Russia, Poland, Rumania, Esthonia and Latvia have signed the Litvinoff Protocol.—Reuter.

(Russia recently formally proposed to Poland and Lithuania that they should sign a protocol with her (Russia) declaring the Kellogg Peace Pact as being already in force as between them, without awaiting the ratification of the Pact by all the signatories Lithuania had already agreed to the proposal and suggested to Latvia and Esthonia that they should do likewise. Poland's reply, which was anxiously awaited by her neighbours, was delivered at Moscow on January 10 last. According to a Warsaw message the reply said that Poland would agree to the plan in principle, but suggested certain alterations in the manner of concluding the suggested protocol. It also expressed astonishment that Russia should have addressed only Poland and Lithuania on the subject and not her other neighbours. The reply added that Poland considered it her duty to consult Latvia, Estonia, Finland and Rumania before making any further move.)

MODERNISING BATTLESHIPS

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Washington.—The Bill authorising the expenditure of 14,800 thousand dollars to modernise the battleships. Pennsylvannia and Arizona, was passed by the Senate to-day.—Reuter.

FROST HAVOC IN BARODA

—:o:—

CROPS DESTROYED IN NAVSARI BARODA AND KHADI PRANTS

MAHARAJA POSTPONES DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE ?

(From Our Representative.)

BARODA, Feb. 6.

Alarming reports from all parts of the State about the devastation worked by the frost to crops are being received every day. Crops of tobacco, cotton, and pulses in main have been irreparably damaged and the agriculturists have been placed in a very sorry plight. This calamity after the one last year has crushed the Khedut population and they are shocked out of their wits. The Collectors and Mamlatdars in the adjoining territories are moving about and the Government have issued a communique to console and offer their sympathy to the aggrieved agriculturists, but here in Baroda the silence of the Government is incomprehensible.

Dr. Sumant and party visited a couple of villages of this Taluka yesterday and met people of several villages. He is proceeding to Navsari Prant tomorrow to visit the devastated area.

HIS HIGHNESS GIVES UP HIS VISIT TO EUROPE!

It is heard from a reliable source that being touched by the calamity, the Maharaja who was said to be shortly sailing for England has given up the idea and means to stay the whole year round amongst his subjects. His people do expect that much of him!

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

—:o:—

BOARD OF EXPERTS AND SALARIES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly discussed to-day the Government proposal in connection with the creation of a Central Council of Agricultural Research and agreed to the proposal of a non-recurring grant of 15 lakhs of rupees in 1929-30 and the balance of ten lakhs of rupees non-recurring grant in the succeeding years. The Committee also approved of the annual recurring grant of seven and quarter lakhs of rupees, of which five lakhs will be devoted to research and scholarships and two and a quarter lakhs for staff establishment.

It wa spointed out to the members that the expenditure incurred over agricultural research in Pusa was about 874 lakhs of rupees and about 47 lakhs in Australia. The recurring grant of two and a quarter lakhs was intended for the general staff of the Council, namely, a board of three experts consisting of an administrator who would be the chairman, a man of wide experience and knowledge of India and endowed with personality. His salary would be the same as that of the Secretary to the Government of India, namely Rs. 4,000 monthly. The other members of the Board would be a specialist each in agriculture and animal husbandry, each drawing Rs. 2500-100-2900 besides overseas pay for persons of non-asiatic domicile. The Secretary to the Board would be an I.C.S., Officer of eight to ten years' standing.—A. P.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN KABUL

—:o:—

ATTACK ON CAPITAL DELAYED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

Heavy snowfall is reported from Kabul and further evacuations by air are for the time being not possible. As far as is known, Ali Ahmed Jan has with him about 1,500 men and could probably call on 4,000 armed men if necessary. Some petty skirmishes are occurring between Ghilzai Caribesmen and Habibullah's troops about 20 miles from Kabul, but on account of snow and intense cold no serious action can be expected for at least a month.—A. P.

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DANGER OF TOBACCO

—:o:—

MOST SEDUCTIVE HABIT

Dr. Gustave Strake writes in the "New York Times". That he himself has been an addict to the practice, he says, and knows its dangers not only from personal experience but from his observation of patients in his medical practice, and from the opportunity afforded him to compare his own feelings with the symptoms complained of by others.

"The question is often asked," he says "which form of tobacco is most harmless. There is no such thing as harmless tobacco. You might as well ask which form of alcohol is most harmless. Tobacco remains tobacco, no matter how used. just the same as alcohol. It makes no difference whether snuffed chewed used in a pipe or in a cigarette, the effects are all the same, the only difference being the quantity used. I do hope this will allay once and for all the question as to which is the most harmless way of using tobacco, because you cannot use a poison, no matter in what form, but you get some of it in your system and suffer from its effects.

"What causes the craving for more tobacco, when one has become an addict to it, many will ask. There are several answers to the question. The first is that the nervous system will develop very quickly habits that are harder to get rid of than to acquire. The second is that once you have developed a stomach that craves the effects of tobacco, you have the same craving as when you are hungry, and then beg to call for more. It is usually a sour stomach, but may not be enough so as to make itself felt, yet the call is there just the same and will not be satisfied until another smoke allays the craving and deadens the call.

The hardened excessive smoker will admit that he wishes he had never taken it up, but as he cannot break himself of it, he continues. Would he advise others to use tobacco No, he would say it is an expensive useless habit even though he has derived lots of pleasure from his cigar or pipe. If he had been properly advised in his youth, before becoming addicted to it he probably would not have gone so deeply into it. It is a habit that grows on one, and once established is very hard to break away from. So my advice to all youths and maidens is: If you want to remain in first class condition for the rest of your life, 'abstain', there are other joys less seductive.."

SMOKING AT EXAMINATIONS

—:o:—

Little has been heard recently of that Anti-smoking League which was launched with the intention of securing more consideration for non-smokers. Perhaps it is busy correcting all the old encroachments on the liberty of the subject who does not like tobacco fumes; but if so it had better also take prompt notice of a new one. According to the "Morning Post", during an examination of candidates for a medical degree just held at the East London College, "from the "Invigilator's mouth there came the words which have never before been "spoken in an examination room: "'Ladies and gentlemen, you may "smoke.'" The situation is not, however, an absolute novelty (apart from the fact that women were included in the invitation); the sitters are allowed to smoke at many army examinations. But with undergraduates the concession is most unexpected— and since it has been granted by a medical examining authority presumably it will be defended on the ground that it soothes nerves and helps the tortured sitters to get the best results out of their grey matter. At the same time this really can be a case where one man's meat is his neighbour's poison, for the atmosphere of a room in which 90 per cent of the occupants are smoking is not at all soothing to the 10 per cent. who have not acquired the habit—particularly as the male undergraduate has a fondness for the pipe, which is said to supply the richest aid to brain work but undoubtedly emits the ripest reck. It may, of course, be argued that no assembly of modern young men and women now yields 10 per cent. of non-smokers. But however small the number may be, its members are entitled to consideration: why should they, troubled already by the task before them, receive the extra handicap of compulsory fumigation? They ought to be allowed to sit in a separate room—or else the tobacco addicts should be ordered to confine themselves to snuff or the chewing of an old fashioned plug. Both the alternatives are dirty, but not quite so disturbing to non-smokers.

: Bombay : Chronicle

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"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

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"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

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PROPOSED BANKING ENQUIRY

—:o:—

QUESTION OF EXPENDITURE

FINANCE MEMBER'S STATEMENT IN STANDING COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI Feb. 9.

The subject of the proposed banking enquiry was mentioned by Sir George Schuster at to-day's meeting of the Standing Finance Committee which was fully attended. Those present were Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. Muhamed Ismail, Mr. Chatterjee, Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, Mr. Sarvotham Rao, Mr. Haji Ismail, Mr. S. C. Mukerjee, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Arthr Moore and Mr. Birla.

QUESTION OF EXPENDITURE.

Sir George Schuster informed the Committee that there was a proposal on foot to hold a banking enquiry and that if the proposal went forward the enquiry would be started in the near future. The enquiry would necessarily entail an expenditure in connection with the employment of an officers on special duty and perhaps the setting up of local committees. The nature and extent of the expenditure would, however, depend on the Conference, which, it was proposed to hold shortly with the employment of an cer or officers on special duty and perhaps the setting tions in India. It was, therefore, impossible to put any definite proposals before the Standing Finance Committee at this stage, but it was hoped the Committee would approve of any reasonable expenditure which the Government might decide to incur in connection with this enquiry if held. The proposals in detail would be placed before the Committee at the earliest convenient opportunity.

The Standing Finance Committee agreed to the view expressed by the Finance Member.—A. P.

MORE RAILWAYS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

In accordance with the new policy laid down by the Government of India the construction of branch and feeder railways is financed by the Government of India through the agency of the main line administrations. But if the Railway programme does not permit the construction of a line within a reasonable time, the possibility of permitting a District Local Board or Local Government to construct it from its own funds will receive due consideration by the Government of India. Unremunerative lines will be constructed only on the offer of a guarantee by the local body or local Government interested. To attain the objects in view Government prepare annually lists of Railway projects drawn up in order of urgency of which they recommend the execution and send them to the Agents of the Railways concerned and to the Railway Board. The following summary of progress in the survey and estimates of some Railway projects will be interesting.

The latest development of the several Railway projects is noted below:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Belapur-Sheogaon.—The Railway Board have since sanctioned the construction of a line on the 5ft. 6in. gauge from Belapur to Sheogaon, a distance of about 45.5 miles.

Diva-Dasgaon.—The project report and estimates have been forwarded to the Railway Board who consider that the line is not a remunerative proposition and is one which the Government of India would not ordinarily construct. The matter is under investigation by the Special Officer appointed to investigate Railway projects in Bombay.

Belapur-Nasik.—The alignment of this line was considered at a conference between officers of this Government and of the Railway and it was decided that the alignment selected was unsuitable. A fresh investigation of the traffic prospects on a new alignment is being undertaken by the G. I. P. Railway.

Kalyan to Vada via Bhiwandi and extended up to Dahanu via Malwada, Kudan and Sawa or Kasa.—The traffic prospects of this line will be investigated by the G. I. P. Railway administration shortly.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Nadiad-Kaira.—The B. B. and C. I. Railway administration do not consider that the construction of this line is a paying proposition and enquire whether the Bombay Government would give a guarantee against loss. The question is under the consideration.

Broach-Shukaltirth-Koral.—The consideration of this project has been abandoned, as in view of motor competition the line is not considered to be a paying proposition.

Bassein-Agashi-Virar.—The construction of this Railway is not likely to prove financially successful. The consideration of this project has therefore been abandoned for the present.

M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.

Belgaum-Saundatti-Hubli.—The alignment of this Railway has been approved by the Bombay Government. The project report and estimates have been forwarded to the Railway Board, and their decision in the matter is awaited.

Satara to Koregaon.—The project report and estimates of this line have been forwarded to the Railway Board, and their decision in the matter is awaited.

RAILWAY EXHIBITION

—:o:—

A REMARKABLE SHOW

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Irwin and many members of the Indian Legislature visited to-day the remarkable Railway Publicity Exhibition showing the development in Railways. Among the exhibits were a large model railway as used in the Railway Institution School with the locomotive driven by electricity and with train control arrangements. There were also full-sized examples of Standard Express Locomotive, Electric Freight Locomotive, old and new rolling stock, including the earliest engine and a model of the Howrah Railway Station. Cinema and Poultry demonstration cars, special poster display advertising tourist resorts and pilgrim centres attracted much attention. Several exhibits indicated marked improvements for the third class passengers.—A. P.

—:o:—

NIZAM'S CHARITY

—:o:—

RS. 25,000 FOR DISTRIBUTION IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

In commemoration of his visit to Madras the Nizam of Hyderabad has placed Rs. 25,000 at the disposal of the Government of Madras to be distributed among all deserving charitable concerns without distinction of caste or creed through a committee composed of three distinguished members of the different communities appointed by the Governor, the committee to work under His Excellency's guidance.

On Thursday the Nizam's two sons visited the Secretariat buildings where the Chief Secretary met them. They were shown round he Council Chamber.

The Nizam and party leave for Hyderabad to-night by special train.—A.P.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The forty-third annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday last, under the Presidentship of Principal J. Mackenzie, M.A., the President of the Society.

The report and the audited statements of Accounts for 1928 were read and confirmed.

The meeting then appointed Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., as the President of the Society for the year 1929. The following office bearers were then appointed:—Vice-Presidents:—Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, F. R. G. S.; Revd. Fr. Dr. K. Zimmermann, S.J., Ph.D. Members of the Council:—Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan, Mr. K. A. Padhye, Mr. S. S. Mehta, Mr. O. H. Nazir, Dr. R. N. Ranina, Prof. K. T. Shah, Dr. G. S. Ghurye, Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, and Mr. D. D. Gilder. Hony. Secretary and Treasurer;—Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., C.I.E.

A paper was then read by Mr. Satindra Narayan Rayan Roy, on "Select Proverbs and popular Sayings of the Housewives of Orissa".

The proverbs and popular sayings of the Housewives of Orissa give expression to popular superstitions, social manners and customs of the people. In them are also crystallized the silent thoughts of the girl, wife and the young widow who are treated badly in the household. Some of them breathe a lofty moral and spiritual atmosphere, and some give us a correct notion of the Zenana (harem). Thus they are of great help in the study of human nature. The author then gave a long list of proverbs and sayings.

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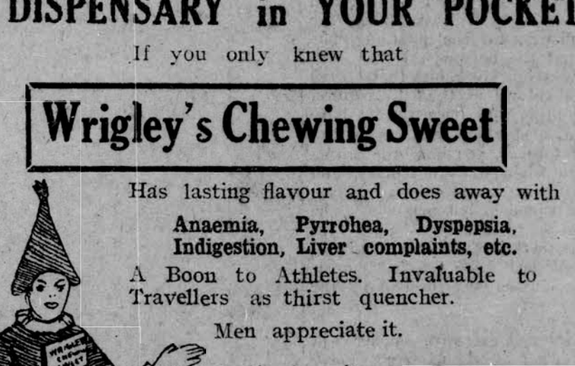

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

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4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

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Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

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8-23-B

WHO RULES BRITAIN?

—:o:—

Permanent Services Supreme!

LONDON, Jan. 15.
(By Mail).

Mr. Harold J. Kaski and similar acute-minded students of public affairs have warned us of the modern menace to democracy and individual freedom. According to these critics, writes the London Correspondent of the Free Press of India, Parliament is no more the final arbiter of our fate. The supremacy of Parliament is only a phase; while, in actual truth, departmentalism or the tyranny of the permanent services is the greatest factor in modern politics.

The thing works this way. In the permanent services we have a body of civil servants who are always in power, whatever ministries might be installed in power by a capricious ballot-box. These civil servants are the repositaries of tradiion, and constant working of the intricate machinery of administration gives them the meretricious advantage of expert knowledge.

PARLIAMENT POWERLESS.

Too often the tendencies of modern Parliamentary legislation also invest them with real power. It will readily occur to any one who goes through the greater number of legislative enactments of recent years how large a body of rules subsidiary thereto arise, which are framed by the permanent services and over which Parliament, supreme though it is, has no manner of control.

In India, you are aware of the strenuous criticism to which Nationalist leaders and Press have subjected the rule-making power delegated to provincial and other subordinate executives. These set up on imperium in imperic; and very often the tendency is to emasculate popular rights rather than help in the broadening of them down from precedent to precedent.

It is no wonder, therefore, whether in a technically self-governing country like England or in a bureaucracy-ridden India, the permanennt services become the real repositories of actual power, and are most often able to shwart responsible ministers and deflect, or, at any rate, circumvent their policies.

LESS WORK BUT STILL MORE OFFICIALS!

One such instance is now being given prominence to in the British Press. Last spring, Mr. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, from his place in the House of Commons and in obedience to its expressed wishes, pledged himself to an early, steady and systematic reduction in the number of civil servants, hoping to bring down the number by nearly 11,000 in five years.

Actually, however, the senior civil servants have been able to put more men on the staff. As one paper boldly summarise the position, with fewer sailors, fewer soldiers and fewer prisoners, they have managed to have more clerks, more officials and more administrators.

It is now revealed, according to the returns published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, that during the quarter a further 549 officials have become attached to the pay-roll of the State. The Post Office and the Revenue Departments are said to be responsible for 305 of this extra number. The plausible reason is advanced that, with profit-making or earning sections of the service doing more business, there is legitimate need for more staff.

In the offices controlling the Fighting Services, which cannot justly be described as earning or profit making, 244 new employees have been taken on.

Despite the fact that since 1914 more than half the goals have been closed and there has been a very considerable fall in the prison population, the prisons department of the Home Office remains the same as it was when it had three times its present work.

DUPLICATION OF FUNCTIONS.

The duplication of machinery and the overlapping of departments, leading to the employment of an unnecessarily large staff is seen in the following statement. While the Ministry of Labour officials are inspecting a manufacturer's wakes books to see that the workers are not underpaid Home Office Inspectors are scrutinising the time-sheets to see that these self-workers are not overpaid.

The War Office, in spite of the decrease in the strength of the British Army, and the Admiralty, in spite of the scrapping of whole squadrons and return to civil life of numbers of sailors, continue to be the worst sinners.

As one newspaper somewhat graphically put it, while the Khaki-clad units diminish, the black-coated battalions that keep the Army Records are growing apace.

Further increases of staff are anticipated in the Civil Services when the Ministry of Healthgets busy with the new Rating Bill.—Free Press.

"—I began to pick up"

A grateful Sanatogen user writes:

"This is just the story of the experience—so far as Sanatogen is concerned—of a very ordinary, prosaic, matter-of-fact man, who happens to work rather more with his head than with his fingers.

"I was beginning to get flabby, mentally, to hate the very thought of work, when I struck Sanatogen. Either Sanatogen or Providence—or in common gratitude one should say Sanatogen and Providence—has or have put me right again. For the first week I perceived no difference but from the end of the second week I began to pick up. Since then I have built rapidly."*

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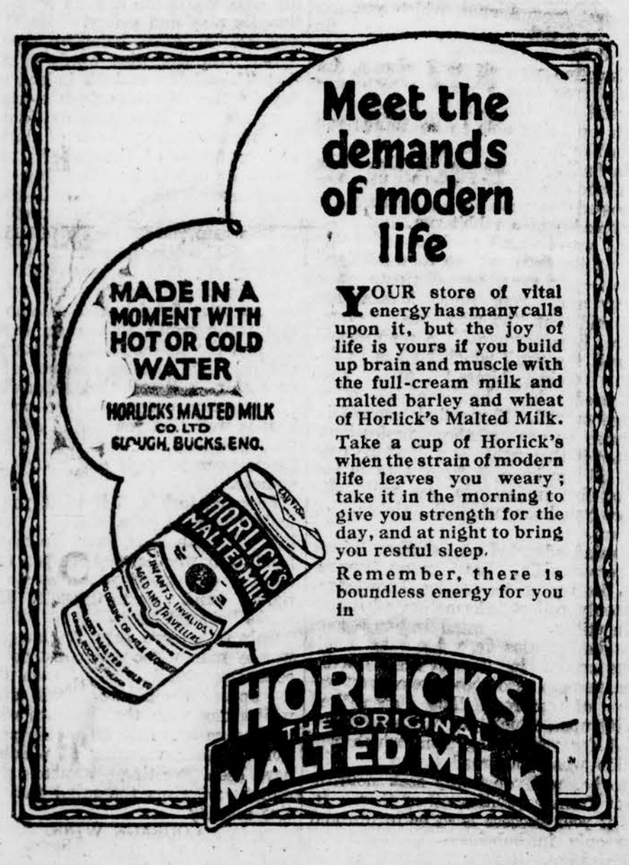
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YOUR store of vital energy has many calls upon it, but the joy of life is yours if you build up brain and muscle with the full-cream milk and malted barley and wheat of Horlick's Malted Milk.
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Remember, there is boundless energy for you in
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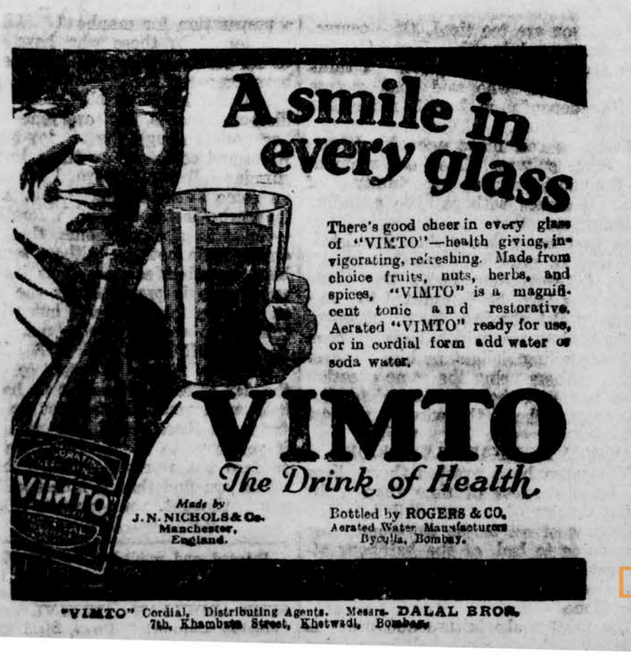
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There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
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BOYCOTT AGITATION IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

FREEDOM WILL COME WHETHER WE LIKE IT OR NOT

The Secretary of the Nagpur Congress Committee writes:—In its meeting on 4-2-29, Dr. Khares, M. L. C., heartily welcomed the resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee for holding the first Provincial Political Conference in the city and decided to actively cooperate with the conveners of the Conference in order to ensure its success. It also resolved to carry the message of the Calcutta Congress and the Simon boycott propaganda to all nooks and corners of the city by holding public meetings.

ASIA WILL BE FREE.

According to the above decision, the propaganda campaign was opened on the 5th evening when a well attended public meeting was held in Itwari Sona-chandi bazar, Dr. Khare presiding. Among the speakers was the Pandit Makhanlal Chaturwedi, Editor of Karmavir, Khandwa. He referred to the traditions of Nagpur and hoped that the Maratha C. P. would rise to the demands made by the Calcutta Congress. Addressing the calculating section of our countrymen, he said that, whether they liked it or not, the waves of Asiatic liberation were surging on the Indian frontier; and even against our will the country shall have to pass through another stormy upheaval not at a distant date. Why not then welcome the holy and fresh breezes of liberty knocking on our frontier from the Western as well as the Eastern Asiatic countries. Sjt. Dandekar exhorted the people to enlist as Congress members and also join in making the Conference a success. Sjt. Punachand Ranka, General Secretary of P. C. C., explained at length the resolutions of the Calcutta Congress and pointed out the ways of reorganising the Congress Machinery. Barister Abhyanker declared that the Congress had only one message for the Indian people, foster within you a burning desire to liberate you county and feel shamed of being slaves in your own home.

GENERAL AWARI FORBIDDEN KHADI.

A resolution condemning the action of the Jail authorities not allowing Khadi clothes to "General Awari" and thus forcing him to remain in naked condition was unanimously carried.

Another meeting, was held on the 6th evening at the Rajaram library, Sitabuldi, Sjt. Punamchand Ranka presiding. Sjt. Dandekar the appealing the people to join the Congress pointed out that the Congress was only all-inclusive organisation in the Country. He challenged an one to come forward and state that there was any moral basis behind the communal and sectrain organisations.

TRUSTEES FOR SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

ANNUAL ELECTION IN APRIL

The Secretary, All India Spinners' Association, writes, inter alia, as follows:—

Under clause 2-B of the Constitution three trustees have to be elected every year to the Board of Trustees of the Association to hold office for a year. The rules for election framed thereunder fix the 30th September previous to the election as the date for the preparation of the roll of members entitled to vote or stand at the election. The list has been prepared and a copy of the same has been sent to each member on the list. Printed copies of the list are available at the Central Office at Ahmedabad and at the Head offices of all provincial branches of the Association, and can be had on payment of two annas a copy.

Written objections, if any, to the list should reach this office on or before the 28th February.

The final list of members will be made available to all voters and candidates before the 15th March and nominations called for. The nomination papers should reach this office not later than the 31st March. Voting papers will be issued from this office on the 15th April to every member qualified to vote. The voting is to be by the method of single transferable vote.

You Might as well Do The Right Thing!

If you have made up your mind to free yourself from lack of strength, fatigue, nervous debility or deficiency in sexual functioning, and are looking for the best, quickest and most economical way to give yourself new life. Your trouble is ended if you start taking Evans' Sexatones.

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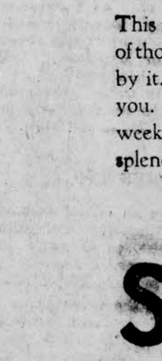

It is a scientific combination of life-giving remedies compressed into tablet form. Made in two distinct formulae—one for men and one for Women.

Get a bottle from your chemist to-day and see the difference in your health after a week.

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PAIN BALM (Regd.)

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So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co.
When you think of Insurance.

BOMBAY, MONDAY FEBRUARY 11 1929

MILITARY TRAINING FOR INDIAN YOUTHS

Mr. Jayakar Exposes Official Pretensions

Speaking on Dr. Moouye's Resolution in the Assembly Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:—

Sir, it is very unfortunate that this Resolution comes at a time when the non-official benches are very thin and also the official front bench is unoccupied except for one Member. I wish, Sir, I could convey to the opposite benches the strength of feeling which this Resolution provokes on the non-official side. If I may say so, Sir, it is the one vital Resolution of this session on which we feel very keenly, not excluding questions like the Simon Commission. And the reason is that it relates to a matter connected with the youth or the country. Sir, from that point of view, it was to me a painful surprise that the Education Secretary, or all officials on the opposite side, should have been made the spokesman of Government I could have quite undersood Mr. Macworth Young replying on a question of this character, because the attitude of the Government on the military side we are all quite habituated to by this time. It is the plain attitude of a man who does not want anybody else to come into his close preserve. But when the Education Secretary gets up as an educationist—and we must not forget that he was speaking from the point of view of the educationist and not that of a technical military adviser of the Government of India—there comes a painful surprise, due also to the plausible character of his speech. This Resolution Sir, as I said, is a very vital one, and Dr. Moonje is to be congratulated on the fact that he moved it in terms of great self-restraint. What is his plea, Sir? It is very brief and simple. He says, to the Government—that by your emasculatory system of education in this country, you have deprived the youth of the spirit and mettle which are their due, the spirit which the Skeen Committee regard as the most essential quality of the youth of a country which seeks to be free. At page 51 of their Report, the Skeen Committee mention, Those craracteristics so essential in a army officer"—that is, those characteristics which in their own country, the Englishmen opposite me find it absolutely necessary to preserve, develop and regulate in their youth, from the very cradle, and through the nursery and public school up to the time they get into public life. Ours is the ambition that, as in their country, so also in ours, children should be surrounded by an environment which produces those qualities so that when India is free, she may not be regarded as unfit to defend herself.

WHY DRAW A RED HERRING.

There is no question of immediate complete military training in this resolution. Why then draw a red herring across our path? It is plain that the present Resolution is not intended to turn out military officers by the dozen and score or to interfere with the power and patronage of Government in military matters, which are so often unworthily bestowed, as we Indians know. If Government do not wish to accept the Resolution, let them say so; but let this not be done on the wrong ground. The simple plea is that we want to create in our schools and colleges an environment which will produce those characteristics which are necessary in the future army officer. Is there anything extravagant in this? I do not want this Resolution to be thrown out, as it is sure to be, judging by the strength on either side, on wrong grounds I know the fate of this Resolution long before we come to a division; but let that result be come to on the right ground. The plea is very simple, and that is that we want the Government to atone for the past defects of their system of education in this country. The charge is this; I want the Government of India meet it face to face: that the system of education which the Government introduced in this country has deprived the young students in India of all those qualities of courage, of resource and of initiative which are necessary to be implanted in our youth. For the view that the educational system which is after all only a part of the system of Government in this country, was intended for the purpose of creating a meek and contented mediocrity of ill-trained men I have the authority of a member of the Civil Service. I am quoting from report of a Select Committee of the East India Company made in the year 1812, i.e., few years before Lord Macaulay's Minute on which the system of education in India has been fashioned. I am quoting only one or two passages because to quote more would be tiresome—the official, a certain Mr. Thackeray, a Madras Civilian refering to the English people, their public life and the qualities generated in their youth says:—

"The leisure, independence and high ideas which the enjoyment of wealth affords has enabled the English people to raise Britain to the prinnacle of glouj. Long may they enjoy it. But it India that haughty spirit of independence and deep thought which the possession of great wealth sometimes gives ought to be suppressed. They are directly adverse to our power and interest. The nature of things, the past experience of all Governments renders it unnecessary to enlarge on this subject. We do not want in this country Generals, statesmen or legislators. We want industrious husbandmen."

That he goes on to state the deadly truth towards the end: "Our first object is to govern India and then to govern it well."

NEW AWAKENING.

I have quoted from an official document I do not have the temerity of calling myself an educationist, as so many previous speakers have done. I am only an humble dilettante in the fields of education: but I can tell the Government of India that these ideals still covertly govern the policy of the British people even in respect of education in this country. Now there is an awakening and we Indians feel that the evil defects of this system which has continued for 150 years, ought to be remedied and remedied very fast. This Resolution is a modest step in the right direction a very simple and unextravagant experiment that Dr. Moonje wishes the Goverument to take up.

THE REAL ISSUE.

And what was the Honourable the Educatioon Secretary's reply to that? He says first of all the Government of India would be guilty of ultra vires if they were to issue instructions to the Provincial Governments laying down certain broad principles and policies. A most extraordinary claim has here been made on behalf of the Provincial Governments, for which I am sure the Government of my Province will feel very grateful to the Honourable Member. But what are we asking? We are only asking that the Government of India, the central authority —I will leave out the question which my Honourable friend Mr. Aney raised, with regard to the areas which are administered by the Government of India directly should issue a statement of a general policy and principle to be pursued by the Provincial Governments. Surely the Government of India have not yet deprived themselves of their important function, namely, to enunciate and prescribe broad principles on questions, to quote the words of the Skeen Committee, of paramount national importance. I submit, Sir, that the Government of India do retain in their hands the power and the privilege of circularising Provincial Governments on questions of great national importance concerning the general welfare of the Indian People. May I ask my Honourable friend the Education Secretary what would for instance be the attitute of the Government of India in case the Provincial Governments began openly to use seditious text books in their universities? Let us take this as a hypothetical case. Supposing the Bombay Government, began deliberately to adopt textbooks and other means calculated to promote seditious thoughts in the youth would the Government of India remain quiet and say "No, it is a transferred subject, we wont interfere". Although a large question of national policy is involved in this question, will the Government of India say "No, it will be ultra vires to interfere with the Provincial Government in this matter? The matter is entirely one of internal regulation and economy." May I ask my Honourable friend opposite will that be the attitude of the Government of India if such a case arise? Have they not in the past sent out circulars dealing with questions of large national policy? Can we not remember instances when circular after circular has gone out stating broad principles of an All-India character in educational matters? What is the good then of drawing this red herring across our path? The real issue is this. Do the Government of India to-day regard this question as a matter of vital national importance? That is the crux of the question. If they did regard it so, as some of us on this side of the House do, the answer given by Mr. Bajpal would be very different. He would then say "Yest, we see that the delay of every additional day matters in this important question and we will be prompt in laying down the proper policy in this behalf."

JUDGE ON MERITS OF GESTION.

His next argument was "Oh, compulsory military education or military training" is impossible on such a large scale. He forgot for the moment that the Resolution uses the words "military drill" not "military training". I am sure my Honourable friend opposite, the Army Secretary, knows exactly how military drill is only a small part of military training, although Mr. Bajpai, not being a military man but a man of Ahimsa, as he chose to call himself, is ignorant of such matters. Everything has to be forgiven to a man of "Ahimsa" when heh is treading on paths of military training. He relied on another ground for opposing the Resolution. He said the Bombay University threw out such a Resolution a few years ago, but he never mentioned by what majority. Possibly he is ignorant of the fun facts. I will tell him. It was not thrown out by such a large majority as to indicate a clear trained of public opinion. However, what is the Bombay University? may I ask him. Does it adequately represent non-official opinion on this subject as this side does in this House? May I tell him that the Bombay Universty senate up to recently had about 80 per cent. Fellows nominated by the Government? Is he aware of that? And if the facts are as I have stated can he say that the Bombay University represents non-official opinion on this question? What is the good of quoting as conclusive the opinions of such bodies? I am sure the same is true about the Patna and other Universities. Then he quoted the authority of the Great Moghul of the North-West Frontier Province. Good gracious! He might as well have quoted the authority of the alligator to find out whether fish should be given liberty to grow! It is no use resorting to such arguments. Let us judge of the merits of this question on the main principle, and that is this, that we want the Government of India first to recognise the national importance of this question and then to take adequate steps on the right lines. We feel, Sir very keenly about this matter. My Honourable friend Mr. Aney referred to the youth moment. Well, I do not know whether the Government of India are aware that this movement to-day counts 60,000 youths not a small body, 60,000 youths whose ambition have been awakened and who want free scope for their energy and vigour. Their ambitions, their generosity, their self sacrifice are being quickened. Does the Government of India desire to employ all this talent and energy towards national purposes, which involve interpidity enterprise, self-sacrifice and volour, or will they lie by and see, with contentment, that all this precious material in the country out of which a vast storehouse of military potentialities can be created, runs to waste or is diverted into futile and seditious channels, the broad question, Sir, is whether the Government of India are prepared to harness all this intelligence, valours and self-sacrifice lying for dormant but now awakened of the youth of the country. The choice lies with the Government of India. A few of us are humbly struggling that all the energy may be diverted into proper channels of public utility and work. If the Government of India help us to do that, it will be fortunate for them. If however they do not wish to do so, then all I can say is that they must not complain later if all this youthful energy is diverted into channels for controlling which the Indian Penal Code may not prove sufficient. Theirs is the choice to make. Honourable members like me can only make suggestions. Dr. Moonje's Resolution embodies one such sensible and sane suggestion. May I further warn the opposite benches? Let them not regard it as purely a controversial matter. It is a question in which the Government of India is as much interested—perhaps more interested than—the non-official benches, because to govern the country well is their responsibility. If the Government will not listen to our warning they must be prepared to devise new forms and new methods of controlling and curbing this youthful vigour. Possibly their solution lies in the direction of revising the Penal Code so as to bring it upto date. That would be most unwise. A wiser course will be to provide, before it is too late adequate opportunities for the youth of this country as indicated in this Resolution, whereby the sacrifice, enterprise, interpidity and valour of the youth of India will be turned to good account. The youth movement in India has come to stay. The only question is whether the Government have the wisdom to put themselves at its helm.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

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60 YEARS OLD BRAHMIN MARRIES 14 YEARS OLD GIRL.

(From our Correspondent.)

The much—criticised Shihor marriage has after all taken place and the 60 years old bridegroom Chhaganlal Badheka is wedded to the 14 years old daughter of Kakal Kalidas. All the efforts of the Brahmin community, the voice of public meetings and even the force of persuasion of the highest officials of the State to prevent such an unequal match have proved futile. The bridegroom doggedly stuck to his resolution of making this young girl his wife to the last, and did not come to listen to any advice to the contrary. The Shihor Brahmin have as a protest, excommunicated the bridegroom and his father-in-law. It is high time for the state to pass the already contemplated Marriage Act that in future similar marriages may not take place in defiance of public opinion.

PROGRESS OF GIRLS' EDUCATION.

Miss Tehmina Sinor, B.A.S., T.S.D., has been sent to England by the State for one year to qualify for advanced teaching. On her return she will be, very probably, placed at the head of the Majiraj Gihls, School. Miss Sinor belongs to a cultured and respectable Parsi family of Bhavnagar and is the first lady graduate of Kathiawad, having passed her B.A. examination from Samaldas College in the year 1919. She had been working, since, as a teacher in the Ahmedabad Female Training College High School. The female education of Bhaunagar is nine to gain a good deal from her.

ALLEGED INHUMAN TREATMENT.

The 'Saurashtra' publishes in its last issue the story of alleged inhuman treatment by a husband of his wife. The facts as alleged are as follows:—One Khashia Lakha Bhagu, landlord of the village of Chhapri near Mahuva in Bhavnagor state kept his wife Mongibai confined in a cage with iron bars expressly constructed for the purpose, for a period of five years, during which time she was given as her daily food three pieces of jovar bread and twelve ounce of water only. Her feet were locked with chains attached to heavy weights. She could hardly sit comfortably in this cage. She was rarely allowed to see any relations and when her parents came to visit her occasionally, she was instructed under penalty of death to send a word to them, without meeting them, that she was quite well. She often requested her husband to shoot her and put to an end her miserable existence to which he replied that he wanted to torture her." The police happened to get information about this alleged torture and made an investigation and prosecuted the husband under various charges, and in the course of evidence the ill-treated wife made the above-mentioned allegations before the Mahuva Court. The case is committed to the sessions by the Mahuva Judge and will come before the Chief Judge of Bhavnagar shortly. The same paper reports that the accused, as is said, is going to engage Mr. Shukla, Barat-law of Rajkot, and Mr. Jinnah or Sir Thomas Strangman from Bombay.

THE WINTER.

The extreme cold that we are experiencing for the last three days is unprecedented in living memory. The temperature went down to 40 degrees, while in Bhavnagar Para, three miles off, it is said to have gone down to 24 degrees. All over Kathiawar, the same intense cold has appeared. However, it is expected to vanish in a day or two.

(Continued from column 6)

thened by hope; whereas he who goes lightly on without counting costs is discouraged even by success.

One runs a great risk by putting these things in print. When read, they seem to be a code of Standing Orders for life. Life has no Standing Orders.

Perhaps the best way to put this is: "Men may have counsellers who influence them; they cannot have craftsmen who make them."

Bear this always in mind. Remember also that the moral and spiritual qualities of grace, of generosity, of loyalty, of friendship, of consideration for others, of singleness of purpose must accompany all abilities and skilfulness if success is to bring comfort and place a man where honour and regard and thankfulness come to him as his reward.

—ANSWER

THE WILL TO SUCCEED

Ex-Premier's Message to Youths

(BY THE RT. HON. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P.)

I have been asked if I would whisper in the ear of a young man about to launch himself upon the uncertain tides of life a few words of what seems to me good counsel, and I do so with pleasure.

My pupil is supposed to be one who has no connections who can help him, and no possessions except a keen mind honesty, and good health He is looking out upon a vague and misty future and he is to go forth alone.

The first thing I say to him is: Make up your mind for hard and concentrated work. Never be satisfied with the tolerable, but always strive for the best.

Beware, however, that healthy ambition does not degenerate into self-seeking and pushing. There is a rule in golf that holds good for the whole of life. Don't press. Play an easy game, and always see that it is the game, upright and honourable.

MISSING THE MIND'S RICHES.

Do your level best. Get your heart into your work whatever it may be, for work without heart is dead. You may have grievances, but never allow them to lower the standard of your work. If a time comes when you have to assert your rights, the strongest ground upon which you can stand is a claim that you have done your duty.

Discipline yourself to drudgery, for by that you gain a mastery both over yourself and the world. Success depends on being able to do things you don't like far more than on being lucky in finding things you do like. The man who can do only what he likes has narrowed his path to achievement to the breadth of a rabbit run.

And yet—how all good counsel keeps turning its watchful eye to right and to left—you must not dissipate your energy and your time. Martial has well said that "he who lives every. where, lives nowhere." A man should do well the work which he has to do, and train himself so that if need be, he can do other things as well. If you find yourself in business or one of the professions, master it thoroughly and don't be content till you know it from A to Z; but if you live in it alone, you will die before you know what the riches of life are.

A mind educated on shallow things withers rapidly. You must beware lest, in trying to acquire knowledge, you only collect information of immediate utility. Your mind is like a garden; its beauties depend on its soil. Large success in life will draw heavily upon reserve resources—on a great variety of resources. The specialised ability upon which you will have to depend for your living, and which will decide what your road through life is to be, will constantly seek nourishment from capacities other than itself if your success is to be in life and not only in bubsiness.

Therefore, in your preparation be liberal. I feel sympathy, but can find no justification, for the plea that you have no time for a liberal training, that your working hours are too long or that you are too tired. Of course, I assume good health. Physical exercise you must not neglect. I think it was Smiles who said that success in life depends on health more than people imagine.

Everyone can make enough leisure to pursue culture. The odd moment is the most precious opportunity of life. It comes with so little sounding of trumpets that most people let it pass and never know that it existed. A friend of mine tells me that in one year, between New Year's Day and Christmas Day, he committed to memory, whilst shaving, long passages from Shakespeare which have been a never-failing delight to him ever since. Others using the same occasion have mastered the grammar of foreign languages; others, the wisest and most beautiful verses in Holy Writ.

THAT PRECIOUS HALF-HOUR.

More men have wrecked their lives by being careless of time than by being careles of money. I find the best time of all is the half-hour before going to bed, or the half-hour after getting into bed. Then the world has already gone to rest and has left me alone.

You must make leisure and use it well. Think of it: one half hour a day for a year is fifteen days of twenty-four hours each for you to gather in stores of liberal mental riches. Forty-five days of eight hours each added every year to your effective working life!

And though used in this way it is still leisure; it is enjoyment; it is refreshing; it is happiness. If you insist upon the thought, it is useful. It means that you will have a chance of ripening.

During these leisure hours, employed for broadening and enriching your mind so that it may be both an efficient possession and an abiding comfort to you, do not forget that the grand masters and their works are few. That has always been the joy of poor students and the delight of all educationalists.

DAYLIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS.

So much for the habits of mind which are good for life. In forming them companions play a large part. If you think of nothing but the discipline of which I have been hitherto writing, you will be a poor creature without grace, and in the end will have pulled up everything from your heart but the unpardonable vice of self-seeking

I assume that you are a human being who enjoys life and its lusty vitalities, its play and gaiety, its rhythm and colour. That being so, you will agree with the wise words of Bacon that "friendship maketh indeed a fair day in the affections from storm and tempests, but it maketh daylight in the understanding out of darkness and confusion of thoughts."

But be careful in choosing your companions. The only hint I give you regarding that is to go in search of them where you yourself find the most congenial atmosphere. The good companion may be very different in qualities and interests from yourself, but he must flourish in the same air and feel warmth in the same sun.

When the time comes for you to go out into life, master mariner of your own ship, with all the responsibilities of navigation upon you, I do not know if it is well that you should set your port definitely before you. That depends upon yourself and your circumstances.

Fortune, luck, call it what you will, undoubtedly plays a great part in life. The whole of your life may depend upon whether you happen to turn one day on leaving your door to the right hand or to the left. How it works I do not know.

Only this I can say: An honest and worthy man without the instinct to seize Opportunity's skirt, even though it appear threadbare, will miss it, whilst one with that instinct will not let her go by. And all this preparation for your voyaging of which I have been writing awakens that instinct and gives the mind that sensitive alacrity.

COURAGE WINS.

Do not be mistaken. This is not the act of a designing and a calulating will or of a watchful ambition. That misses the mark. But it is the portion of one whose youth has been a preparation for manhood. Life is not forced by those who have schemed for it; it is possessed by those who have prepared for it.

You may have terrible trials and discouragements, but everyone who has gone through the stormy years of youth and come out on the calmer and sunnier hill slopes beyond agrees upon some encouraging things. The man who is troubled with forethought—for it is a troublesome thing—who enters upon nothing without seeing its black possibilities as well as its light ones, who is prepared for the worst as well as for the best, but who has courage to go on, rarely fails.

STANDING ORDERS FOR LIFE.

Then, a failure is rarely so bad the day affter as it seems to be when it is upon you. You can put up with far more than you think you can, if you have to do it. Never be afraid to face the worst possible, because when you find that it is not so bad as you thought, your courage is streng-

(Continued in column 4)

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